

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Whose baby? Wednesday Page examines the case for surrogate mothers

Middle ground Bernard Levin signposts the moderate union path through Whitehall

Old world Spectrum meets the old world sect that is alive and well in the New World



County ground John Woodcock looks ahead to a cricketing summer in which West Indies tour England and Essex defend the county championship

Teachers' pay vote challenged

Members of the executive of the National Union of Teachers have called for a vote to cancel a decision by its annual conference to overturn the union's pay policy of 15 years and put in a claim next year for a flat-rate increase, instead of a percentage claim

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Morale boost China has joined moves by the Hong Kong Government Office to maintain confidence in the colony's future after Sir Geoffrey Howe's withdrawal announcement

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Tornado toll

Tornadoes killed 15 people in a week that has also seen snowstorms, floods and an earthquake in various parts of the US

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Delhi hopes

The Indian Government is convinced that terrorism in Punjab caused by Sikhs militancy will be curbed within two months

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After Haddad

The commander of Israel's new Lebanese militia has told *The Times* in his first interview that he opposes the continued presence of Israeli troops in southern Lebanon

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Unionist rifts

Unionist politicians in Northern Ireland are increasingly divided over how to respond to the report due next week from the New Ireland Forum

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Resignation call

Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, has been urged to make the possible closure of any Welsh steelworks a resignation issue

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National first

Ann Ferris became the first woman to ride the winner of the Irish Grand National at Fairyhouse yesterday. Her sister, Rosemary Stewart, rode the third

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Keegan's day

Newcastle United improved their prospects of first division football by beating Carlisle United 5-1 at St James' Park. Keegan and Beardsley both scored twice

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'Hardliners insist on waiting for direct orders from Gaddafi'

Libya staff in doubt over when to leave Britain

• Hardliners and moderates within the Libyan People's Bureau are reported to be in dispute over the timing of their departure

• Support for the IRA might be extended to allow it to open offices in Libya, the newspaper of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee has said

• Salah Mabruk, a Libyan student arrested at the weekend, was deported yesterday on the orders of Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary

• Trade will almost certainly suffer as a result of the break in diplomatic ties, but Libya could be the greater loser. Page 2

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A fierce dispute has been reported from within the Libyan People's Bureau between hardliners who want to remain until direct orders from Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, and moderates who insist that a telex message from the foreign liaison bureau in Tripoli on Sunday, gave them authority to leave the besieged building.

Diplomats and students at the bureau in St James's Square have told journalists they will stay until Sunday afternoon, just before the midnight deadline for their expulsion.

Delayed discussions over their departure have begun between the Foreign Office and Mr. Muftah Fitouri, acting charge d'affaires in London. Mr. Fitouri spent some time at the Foreign Office yesterday and is expected to become a regular visitor over the next few days.

According to one Arabic-speaking source with contacts inside the bureau, some would like to come out today. But the Libyans must also have a lot of work to do if they are to ensure that the police find little of interest when they enter the building on Monday.

Some Libyans could be taken straight to an airport since it is believed that they live on the premises, but others are thought to have homes in London and families who would leave with them.

With no sign of imminent

Aid to IRA threat by Tripoli

From Tana de Zulueta
Tripoli

Libya gave warning yesterday that it might extend its support for the IRA. A front-page article in *Green March*, organ of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee, said the IRA may be allowed to open offices there.

The revolutionary forces will cooperate with the IRA for the liberation of Ireland... If the British Government acts against the Libyans in Britain then the Libyan revolutionary forces will help the IRA do the same in Britain", the article said.

"If Great Britain does not surrender the criminals it is harbouring, and who are wanted by Interpol, the revolutionary forces of the Jamahiriya will not abide by international law and will take revolutionary action."

A back-page cartoon depicted Mrs Margaret Thatcher in black fishnet tights pointing a pistol at a tiny building marked "Office of the People's Bureau of the Jamahiriya".

• BELFAST: Leaders of the Provisional IRA would undoubtedly welcome assistance from Colonel Gaddafi, particularly if it had more substance than mere rhetoric (Richard Ford writes).

The Libyan leader first achieved notoriety in Britain for his well-publicized sympathy for the IRA during the early 1970s, though the relationship later cooled.

• LONDON: Whitehall reacted coolly to the suggestion of Libyan backing for the IRA. A Foreign Office official pointed out that similar threats had been made many times before.

They are inclined to believe

Labour holds fire until crisis ends

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The reluctance of the Libyans to comply with the Government's order for their expulsion will be a help to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, when he faces the Commons tomorrow to report on the events

They will also seek in time an explanation from Mr Brittan of what one senior Labour figure described as appallingly lax security at Heathrow, which allowed abandoned luggage to be held in an area where flights from Libya were received and where passengers were at risk.

Few MPs quarrelled yesterday with the Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Libya, even at the unwelcome price of giving the killer of WPC Yvonne Fletcher safe conduct.

However, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, who speaks for the Police Federation in the Commons wanted to know whether it was Mr Brittan's decision, or the professional opinion of the police, that nothing could be gained from continuing the siege, and that sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the killer was unlikely to be found.

The Opposition will refrain from any critical questions so long as matters in London remain unresolved and until British diplomats have returned safely from Tripoli. Although Mr Neil Kinnock and his frontbench colleagues have had no collective discussion yet, there was clearly agreement yesterday that nothing should be said to allow Colonel Gaddafi to suppose that he has any supporters at Westminster.

But there are sure to be requests for Mr Brittan, and perhaps also Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to return to the House next week for a fuller examination.

Labour will want to know the truth of reports that the Government had advance warning that the Libyan People's Bureau was under orders to fire on anti-Gaddafi demonstrators and on police.

They are inclined to believe

Student deported

A Libyan student, arrested at the weekend by detectives investigating the People's Bureau shooting, was deported from Britain yesterday after Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, made an order for his expulsion.

Salah Ibrahim Mabruk, aged 26, was deported because it was felt that his "continued presence in this country was not conducive to the public good".



Packing up: Lucy and Hugh Miles, youngest children of Mr Oliver Miles, the British ambassador to Libya, preparing yesterday to leave their residence in Tripoli.

NUM fears revolt over strike

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

An early indication of whether miners will heed the National Union of Mineworkers' call to join the strike now in its seventh week is likely to come today when seven pits in Nottinghamshire are due to re-open after the holiday period.

The call by the NUM delegate conference for a national stoppage was backed by Nottinghamshire NUM leaders who asked that the area's 34,000 miners should join the 140,000 strikers in other areas. But there were doubts last night about the likely response of the Nottinghamshire men.

NUM leaders from Nottinghamshire, who made the strike call on Good Friday after the national conference decision on Thursday, are themselves pessimistic about the likely response.

Miners' pickets' attention is also likely to be directed to the ports where foreign coal is still being imported. Yesterday dockers announced that they would not handle coal that was due to be landed at British Steel's Hunterston dock in Strathclyde and was destined for the Ravenscraig steelworks.

However, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, who speaks for the Police Federation in the Commons wanted to know whether it was Mr Brittan's decision, or the professional opinion of the police, that nothing could be gained from continuing the siege, and that sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of the killer was unlikely to be found.

The propaganda battle between the NUM and the National Coal Board is likely to intensify this week when the board starts a series of newspaper advertisements explaining its pit closure strategy.

• Mr Kevin Barron, Labour MP for Rother Valley, is to protest in Parliament about the "disgraceful" conditions in which he claims four miners are being held at Lincoln Prison.

The men, from the Sheffield area, were remanded in custody for a week by a Mansfield magistrate at a special court on Friday following incidents near the M1.

Leading article, page 13

Outlook sunny after warm Easter

By Hugh Clayton

The weather forecast for the rest of the week was for continuing bright sunshine after one of the warmest Easters which brought with it many of the traditional ingredients of a British holiday weekend.

Roads were clogged with traffic on many main holiday routes; there were gang fights at seaside resorts and forest fires inland. A policeman died in a road accident as he was helping to escort motorcyclists near a crowded racing circuit in the Midlands.

It was so hot at Nottingham that a horse went swimming. Flem-de-Christie jumped into the Trent and swam across to the opposite bank after escaping from her stable lad. She was rescued by the Nottingham Sailing Club.

A man and his son, aged six, survived being flung from a fairground ride at New Brighton, Merseyside. The Health and Safety Executive

will investigate. Some prisoners were removed from cells at a police station in Portsmouth because the hot weather encouraged a rapid spread of ideas.

By the time pest control officials had been recalled from their weekend breaks to fumigate the station yesterday one policeman had 27 bites. Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said that the Easter weekend had brought a splendid start to the tourist season which might surpass that of the jubilee year of 1977.

Several tourist attractions had to be closed because of the pressure of visitors. Barry Island in South Wales was barred to traffic early in the afternoon and Thorpe Park near Chertsey, Surrey, was shut when its car parks were filled.

More than 800 cars an hour headed towards Portcawl,

Continued on back page, col 2

'It is an old maxim of mine that whenever you have excluded the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.'

THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

Weekly from
tonight at 9 o'clock
on ITV



Russia steps up war in Afghanistan

By Edward Mortimer, Paris

In Mr Andropov's time, the President added, the war had been "no less murderous", but the emphasis had been on infiltration of the resistance forces. Now the Russians were intensifying their assaults on villages and towns and attacking on several fronts at once.

Describing the present Soviet policy as "genocide", Mr Rabbani told *The Times* here yesterday. "We think the number is now above 200,000. He said, compared to 130,000 or at most 140,000 in the lifetime of President Andropov.

This information came from "people who work with us" inside the army of the pro-Soviet Kabul Government, he said.



Professor Rabbani: Head of resistance group.

dome during a similar phase of the Vietnam war.

Mr Rabbani, whose Jamiat Islami forces are active in most parts of northern and western

Afghanistan, said the Russians were now using ground-to-ground missiles up to six metres long, whereas previously none had been more than two metres. For the first time, too, they had brought in small tanks which could be ferried by helicopter to attack positions high up in the mountains.

But the resistance was fighting back, he said. In one recent battle in Badakhshan (north-eastern Afghanistan) three helicopters had been shot down, 90 Soviet soldiers killed and five taken prisoner.

By contrast losses among resistance fighters were small, but there were many civilian casualties. Between 300 and 400 civilians had been killed in recent bombing raids on Leghman.

At noon Mr Rowland is due to meet the newspaper's five independent directors about his dispute with Mr Trelford.

Teachers' conference vote on flat-rate pay claim challenged by executive

The National Union of Teachers' annual conference in Blackpool adjourned in confusion last night after delegates voted to overturn the union's pay policy of 15 years and put in a claim next year for a flat rate increase.

The decision, however, may stand for only 12 hours, because executive members immediately called for a vote among the 1,800 delegates to cancel the decision. They said that it would mean the union reducing its pay claim by at least half next year.

The decision of that vote will not be known until this morning, but even if it is cancelled delegates could still push through a commitment to put in a flat rate claim.

The heated debate was precipitated by an amendment to an executive motion from Bradford delegates, which called for a flat rate increase which would restore the purchasing power of teachers' pay to 1974 levels.

The executive, surprised by the amendment being convincingly backed by delegates, many of them badly off young teachers, immediately drew attention to the second half of the amendment.

The union has long campaigned for pay on the basis of comparability at the same level as the Houghton Commission awarded in 1974, which this year enabled a claim of 31 per cent to be made.

Mr Douglas McAvoy said that a claim based on purchasing power this year would have been 14.5 per cent.

The amendment calling for a

From Colin Hughes, Blackpool

flat rate increase was passed after rousing speeches from mainly young delegates. Miss Felicity Dowling, of Liverpool, called the vote a "major step forward for the union". She kept a family on take-home pay of little over £100 a week, and called the executive attempt to cancel the flat rate amendment a cynical trick.

After the conference session Mr McAvoy accepted that the flat rate had won a clear majority in the conference, but he was not convinced that most members would support it.

He took pride in teachers having so far avoided compulsory redundancies through education spending cuts, but said that rate capping posed a new and more serious threat.

The union believes that up to 22,000 jobs could be lost by rate capping, under which limits could be set on local authority expenditure. With 62 per cent of local council spending being on education, around £9,500m, education was most at risk, he said.

Mr Jarvis said that the campaign against rate capping would succeed, not by calling industrial action or all-out strikes to bring down the Government, but by appealing to reason and seeking to change attitudes.

There must be no underestimating by teachers, or by the public at large, of just how big a threat to education the Government's proposals are, or how fundamentally they will change the relationship between central and local government, he said.

The Government had already made some concessions on rate capping, and the recent government climbdown on abolition of the Inner London Education Authority showed that "even this Government" could be persuaded to change under sufficient pressure of public opinion, he said.

Mr Jarvis also attacked the "apparent total impotence" of Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education in failing to stand up for education.

Disruptive pupils, page 3

Welsh steel cuts 'a resignation issue'

By Ian Griffiths

Mr Alan Williams, a Labour spokesman on trade and industry, has urged Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales to make the question of potential closures of Welsh steelworks a resignation issue.

British Steel is to submit a new corporate strategy to the Government within the next fortnight. It is likely to recommend the closure of one or two integrated plants with the loss of 15,000 jobs. The works at Ravenscraig in Scotland and Llanwern in South Wales are most at risk.

Mr Williams said: "The impact in Scotland and in Wales will be massive when seen in conjunction with the problems of pit closures. We would expect the Secretary of State for Wales to make the closure of any Welsh plants a resignation issue."

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, has applied pressure in the past to keep Ravenscraig open. Although the Scottish Office would make no official response to the possible closure, the loss of 4,000 jobs would be viewed with apprehension. The miners' strike has added to Ravenscraig's problems and if it lost customers through its failure to meet production requirements, its economic viability would need to be reconsidered.

Mr Edwards has refused to

20 charged over fake £50 notes

By Mark Rosselli

commit himself to resign if Welsh steelworks are closed, but he has been impressed in the past with the productivity and output at Llanwern and at Port Talbot.

Mr William Sirs, leader of the largest steel union, is to ask for clarification of British Steel's strategy which is still to be approved by the board.

Mr Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation which has about 30,000 members in British Steel, said: "If this report is true, it would be the most disastrous development for the industry. At the moment we can provide only 50 per cent of the country's requirements for strip steel."

Before the miners' strike, most of the producing plants had operated in the black and would have made profits had it not been for central interest charges he said.

Mr Williams blamed the need for the new plan on pressure from Europe. He said: "The people in Brussels will have had a major role in pressing the Government to make cutbacks in steel capacity."

"We have taken far more reductions than other European countries and it leaves the steel industry in grave doubt. If further cuts are made we will not have the people to meet our domestic needs."

Company urges strikers to defy union

From Our Correspondent Peterborough

The Perkins diesel engine company has made an appeal to its 3,500 workers urging them to defy their union and end the strike which has halted production at its plant at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, for the past 10 days.

A letter posted over the Easter weekend asked workers to vote at a mass meeting this morning in favour of the company's latest and final pay offer of an extra 5.25 per cent which would increase weekly pay packets by an average of £6.08. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) is demanding 5.5 per cent.

Shop stewards are advising the workforce to reject the offer and continue the strike but a management statement said: "We hope that all the workers affected by the dispute will turn up at the meeting, that commonsense will prevail."

Link urged with Europe unions to press for jobs

British trade unionists should help from European colleagues to put pressure on the Government. Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, said yesterday.

They should be pressing nationally and internationally for coordinated relation to create jobs through building roads and homes, repairing sewers and electrifying railways.

Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union said in the union's journal: "Whatever reservations we may have, the effect is that an EEC or an OECD summit these days has a major influence on the way our economy behaves."

"Some of the most effective pressures on this Government, in fact, come from other governments. We, therefore, need to make out voice heard at these international summits

having served in Aden in 1967, but has also been posted to Jordan, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia and Athens.

He married his wife, a professor's daughter, in 1968 when she was 23, and they have three sons and a daughter.

Frieds and colleagues describe him as a cool, unflappable and unflustered diplomat highly regarded by journalists and well-respected - qualities which do not always go together. One diplomat said: "He was the right man in the right place at the right time. It is just a pity for him that the time had to be so short."

He has spent his career either based at the Foreign Office or as a diplomat in the Arab world and Eastern Mediterranean. He is no stranger to trouble-spots.

Mr Miles' No stranger to trouble-spots.



Curtain up: Police involved in the St James's Square siege drawing back the security screen across Charles II Street (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

The Libyan bureau crisis

Untouchable diplomatic 'bags'

By Patricia Clough

If a ten-ton truck marked Libyan People's Bureau and carrying its official seals drives out of St James's Square this week with the machine gun that killed Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher among its load, there is nothing Britain could do.

For the vehicle would classify as a diplomatic bag and Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, has said that diplomatic toasters from Moscow to London for starring and espionage could do.

Some Arab states have made their diplomatic bags and diplomatic passports available to Arab terrorists.

A Palestinian guerrilla who part took in the kidnap of OPEC officials in Vienna in 1976 told the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* that their weapons were smuggled in the diplomatic bag of an Arab ambassador.

Pakistan authorities found 300 submachine guns, 60,000 rounds of ammunition, a radio receiver, transmitter and guerrilla-training equipment in the office of an Iraqi consul general attaché and said it had all been shipped in as diplomatic baggage.

The cases that came to light clearly the tip of an iceberg are viewed as the result of chance.

Customs officers noticed that the bags carried by Signor Manlio Blaiss, a courier for the Italian embassy in Paris, were too heavy to lift. They contained 2,000 watches.

Two years ago a Moroccan diplomatic crate fell off a forklift truck at Harwich revealing third of a ton of cannabis. Several years earlier muffled thumping from inside an Egyptian diplomatic trunk revealed Mordechai ben Masmud Louk, an Israeli on his way, bound, gagged and dragged, to Cairo.

The trunk, lined with leather and fitted with a chair and clamps for ankles and heads, was well worn. How many others had been transported the same way is not known.

Often carriers have diplomatic immunity, but the United States has jailed several Latin American ambassadors for smuggling drugs.

The Foreign Office says that Britain sticks to the rules with its bags and does not X-ray other countries' ones. But every state wants to know what incoming bags contain and the disappearance of Polish, Chinese and Cuban bags en route to London indicates Britain also plays this shadowy game.

The growth in awareness that the Social Democratic and Labour Party might be replaced by Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the Provisional IRA, as the majority voice of nationalism is concentrating minds within the rival Official and Democratic Unionist parties.

Unionist confidence has recently been shaken by events in the courts, where a retired civil servant has been accused of murdering a prison official, and several graduates and students of Queen's University, Belfast, have been charged in connection with terrorist crimes.

The family aims to leave on Thursday, "if we find bookkeepers", Mrs Miles said. They are leaving then because their two eldest children were planning to travel back that day to school.

It is still not clear, according to Mr Miles, whether the 40 British Embassy staff and their families will be leaving gradually on scheduled flights over the week or whether a special British Caledonian flight will be laid on for them, perhaps on Thursday.

Packing is also underway at the British Embassy. Staff have been engaged for the past few days shredding or burning the embassy's archives.

He said that he did not know whether the other 8,000 members of the British community in Libya would be staying. He says that he has advised them to make their own decision. "They know the score. But I do not think many will leave."

The impression is shared by Mr T A Kowalski, the manager of the Official Unionist Party, who's general secretary for Unionists not to compound needlessly the problems facing the SDLP.

In a speech at Newcastle, co Down, Mr Frank Millar gave a warning that the demise of constitutional nationalism "would surely signal the beginning of the ultimate nightmare for all the people of Northern Ireland."

In a clear reference to the report of the New Ireland Forum, Mr Millar appealed to Unionists to "refrain from rhetoric of the kind which easily inflames fear and suspicion in our community."

Without naming the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr Millar said that the European election would make some see signs of sell-out and betrayal. They would do this for their own purposes and Unionists "should think long and hard before we allow ourselves to be

led up that particular mountain".

He said that people must never drop their guard, but should beware of those who would mislead them, and resist temptation to see in every polite diplomatic exchange some dark design.

Mr Millar's moderate speech, with its implied attack on the rhetoric of Mr Paisley's brash Democratic Unionist Party, reflected the Unionists' dilemma.

They know it has aroused interest in Whitehall and among all political parties at Westminster, and recognises that outright rejection will increase hostility towards Unionism and allow opponents to portray it as intransigent.

Mr Millar said that Unionists should be "reasonable and generous" after the report and urged them to bring forward proposals for government in Northern Ireland which would afford opportunities for involvement of political parties across the religious divide.

His party favours administrative devolution developing slowly from the all-party co-operation at local government level in Northern Ireland.

Mr Molyneaux said that there was a slim chance that the SDLP might be interested in an internal solution and Unionists should not "bolt the door against the SDLP".

Retaliation against Britain could hit Tripoli harder

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Britain's trade with Libya is almost certain to suffer now that diplomatic ties have been broken off, officials at the Department of Trade and Industry believe. But oil-dependent Libya could be the loser.

Exports to Libya from Britain last year totalled £274m, including machinery, vehicles, communications equipment, consumer goods and medical supplies. More than 80 companies have offices there. Companies which have won big Libyan contracts recently include BL, British Telecom and the Derby-based NEI International Combustion, which makes industrial boilers.

Marconi, Plessey and two smaller companies, Seismographic Services and KCA Drilling, are thought to have the biggest British-owned operations in Libya.

By contrast, Britain would scarcely notice any Libyan move to cut off oil exports, worth £212m last year. Oil companies operating in Britain find it convenient and profitable to import some Libyan oil to balance refinery needs but could easily replace supplies from elsewhere. Most Libyan oil is bought on the spot market and not on contract.

Exports to Britain represent only a small proportion of Libyan oil shipments. But 99 per cent of Libya's export earnings come from oil which, in a well-stocked world oil market, makes the country highly vulnerable to any wider boycott, which would allow threats of large-scale retaliation against Britain, Italy, West Germany and France, all EEC partners, are its biggest customers.

Falling oil earnings have pushed Libya into deficit on its balance of payments current account in the past two years, and it has borrowed abroad to help plug the gap. It could not easily tolerate any further worsening of its trade position.

Libya would also find it hard to cope without foreign management expertise and advice, especially in the oil and construction sectors, most of which comes from Europe, the United States and South Korea.

Unionists appeal to preserve SDLP

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Unionist politicians in Northern Ireland are increasingly divided over how to respond to the report from the Dublin-based New Ireland Forum due next week.

The work of constitutional nationalism will inevitably provide "loyalist" politicians with a rallying cry during the European election campaign, but behind the rhetoric there is doubt and anxiety about the future.

The growing awareness that the Social Democratic and Labour Party might be replaced by Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the Provisional IRA, as the majority voice of nationalism is concentrating minds within the rival Official and Democratic Unionist parties.

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Labour accused over selection inquiry

The Co-operative Party conference yesterday approved an emergency resolution, expressing concern at the Labour Party's national executive committee's refusal to hold an inquiry into the selection of a European candidate.

Mr Brian Key, the Co-operative Party's MEP for South Yorkshire and a pro-marketard, was defeated at his reselection conference earlier this month by Mr Norman West, an anti-marketard, who was proposed by the National Union of Mineworkers. The union was accused of packing the reselection conference, but the Labour Party's national executive decided against holding an inquiry.

Mr David Wise, the Co-

UK TRADE WITH LIBYA, £m 1983

Imports	Exports
Total 224	Total 274
of which:	
Oil 212	Pharmaceuticals 18.5
Other chemicals 30.5	Other vehicles 21
Other machinery 113	Other manufactures 73

Source: Department of Trade and Industry.

Dispute over violence causes new split in animal rights lobby

By Hugh Clayton

A dispute about the use of violence instead of political campaigning has caused another split in the animal rights movement. The new argument between the Animal Liberation Front and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection is one of a series that have fragmented the movement since Labour lost last year's general election.

Two leading officials of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association resigned last year because the association decided to disrupt fishing and considered such tactics as pushing anglers into rivers. Leaders of the Campaign for Country Sports met Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, before Easter to complain about the increasing level of "insults and assaults" by hunt saboteurs. The campaign represents hunting, shooting and fishing organizations.

The new split has led to the explosion from the union's London headquarters of Mr Ronnie Lee, press officer for the front and one of its few publicly identifiable officials. The front is divided into semi-autonomous cells which specialize in "liberating" animals from laboratories and filming the con-

ditions in which they are kept and used for experiments.

Mr Lee's expulsion came after he had written in the front's latest newsletter that the organization disdained violence for tactical reasons and not because "we love the scum who brutally exploit animals". That caused immediate conflict with the union which rejects all violence, including that towards scientists who work on animals and animals which are bred to pursue and kill.

The political climate of animal rights has been changed sharply by the Labour defeat. Labour went into the 1983 general election with the first manifesto from a major party with a commitment to abolish hunting and coursing of live prey with hounds.

Mr Lee wrote in the newsletter that animal rights campaigners should abandon "futile" political campaigning. Mr Lee allows himself to be identified in public to enable him to be available as the front's press spokesman and because he is too well known to the police to be of use as an anonymous activist.

Moderate campaigners for

better treatment of animals fear that the left-wing activism of young enthusiasts is being replaced by small but growing influence from the far right. That has already appeared in Bradford with extremist right-wing organizations encouraging animal rights campaigners to oppose Muslim methods of slaughtering meat animals without first stunning them.

Mrs Margaret Manzoni, the union headquarters manager, explained the exclusion of Mr Lee to union members by saying that "bloodshed can only increase bloodshed and no one should play 'God' and decide who should live and who should die, who should be harmed and who not".

Mr Lee's remarks in the front's newsletter had left the union with "a great fear that if it should become tactically right they would be prepared to take such action".

Mr Lee replied in a written statement that violence should usually be avoided, but might sometimes be necessary to prevent a greater evil. He forecast "a state of virtual civil war within the animal rights movement in this country".

Disruption in schools increasing

Draught beer set to rise 2p a pint

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The number of disruptive pupils in Britain's schools is on the increase, and too many parents are failing to play their part in overcoming the problem, Mr Peter Matthews, the new president of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said yesterday.

He told the union's annual conference in Llandudno, north Wales: "Fortunately, we can still say that the disruptive element in our schools is the minority.

"What is worrying is that the minority is slowly increasing and, in whatever classroom or school the disruptive pupils appear, it is the education of the majority that suffers."

Mr Matthews, headmaster of Chilton County Junior School in Ferryhill, co Durham, said that too many children knew that their parents were unable or unwilling to exercise any control over them.

He continued: "Not only do these parents do nothing themselves, they actively resent the school's attempts to impose discipline on their children. There can be no doubt that this country faces increasing problems of classroom and playground, indiscipline and juvenile crime."

A spirit of partnership between home and school would benefit everyone but too many parents were "opting out", he said.

Mr Matthews complained that Britain was still in the "dark ages" over nursery school provision compared with the other countries in Europe. "Every child should enjoy the right to nursery provision, whatever their home circumstances may be", he said.

In 1982, only 22 per cent of children aged three and four in Britain and no more than 40 per cent of those aged five were receiving nursery education, he said.

In comparison, 97 per cent of four-year-olds attend nursery schools in Belgium and France, 93 per cent in the Netherlands and 90 per cent in Luxembourg.

● School milk may be part of an unhealthy diet, according to health officials in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The county council is advising parents and teachers against EEC subsidized milk in schools.

Mrs Joan Richardson, the county council's health officer, says: "Many children take too much fat in their diet already and ordinary milk gives them extra fat. It would be better for them to be given skimmed milk".

£6m express investment

High-speed rail for Gatwick

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

Air travel through London's second airport will receive an important boost with the opening of a high-speed rail service from central London next month.

In place of the aging commuter stock which operates the 28-mile run between Gatwick airport and London Victoria, British Rail will introduce trains solely for the route with air-conditioned and Inter-City stock of a much higher standard.

Journey time will be cut from 45 to 30 minutes, giving a through journey to London's West End by train and taxi or Underground of about 45 minutes: that is the same as from Heathrow by the Piccadilly Line, despite of Heathrow's much closer proximity to central London.

The Gatwick Express will represent a £6m investment by British Rail and put Gatwick on a much more equal footing with Heathrow, so paving the way for further growth in its traffic from a present 13 million

passengers a year to up to 25 million after the opening of the big second terminal in 1987.

Already Gatwick traffic is growing faster than that at Heathrow (13 per cent a year against under 3 per cent), partly because it specializes in the fast growing charter holiday business, and partly because of new services to expanding destinations in the United States such as Atlanta, Houston, and Los Angeles. The Gatwick Express will reinforce that trend.

Gatwick retains its two greatest strengths, which are easy access to the whole of Greater London by car, and a huge range of flights to all parts of the world, but with the Gatwick Express there is much less to choose between them for public transport links. Heathrow has a four-minute service in the peak (eighteen minutes off-peak) taking 47 minutes to Piccadilly Circus by stopping Underground train at £1.80 one way; Gatwick will have a 15-minute service by non-stop

train to Victoria (£5 one way) taking 30 minutes with onward connections by bus, Tube and taxi to other west end destinations.

The new service leaves London's third airport even more out on a limb however.

Stansted's rail service is hourly and takes 38 minutes (£3.50 one way); the airport's station is four miles by taxi from the air terminal, and the London terminus is Liverpool Street in the City, requiring an onward journey by taxi, bus, or Tube for the West End.

Plans exist for a big improvement in Stansted's rail connection in the form of a spur line direct to the airport, and eventually a London terminal at the much more central St Pancras station.

But those are dependent on Stansted being designated

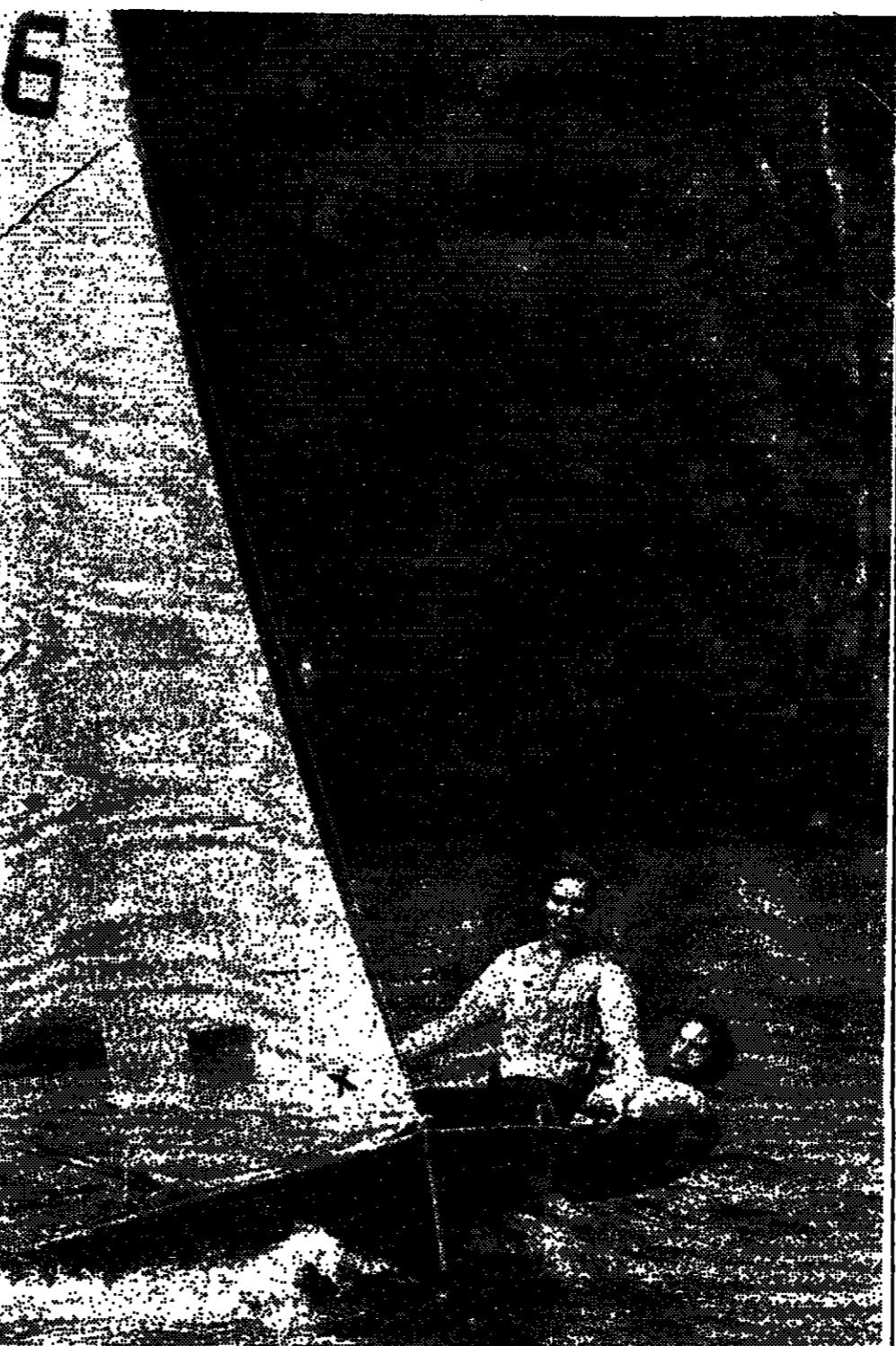
London's third airport with an

expansion in traffic from under

500,000 to 15 million a year; a contentious issue on which the

public inquiry report is not

expected until the summer.



Plain sailing: Mrs Virginia Bottomley, Conservative candidate in the Surrey south-west by-election on May 3, sailing yesterday on Frensham Ponds, in the heart of the constituency. In the general election in June, 1983, the Conservatives had a 14,351 majority. She has travelled to every corner of her constituency to meet members of the 35 party branches.

Stafford by-election, page 4.

£245,000 for crash victim's ruined life

A woman teacher who received £245,000 after a crash left her unable to walk said yesterday no amount of money could compensate for her loss of mobility.

The accident had ruined three lives: hers, her husband's and son's, she said. She needs regular nursing attention and her husband and son had to do a great deal for her.

Mrs Hazel Cook, aged 44, received the money in an out-of-court settlement after the National Union of Teachers had taken up her case. She had been involved in a head-on collision with a lorry in 1978 while driving to school.

Mrs Cook, who was deputy head at the Griffith Jones Secondary School at St Clears, Dyfed, broke her neck in the accident, which left her without the use of arms or legs.

She spent more than eight months in hospital including specialist spinal units.

She is now cared for by her husband, John, who teaches English at Whitland Grammar School, and her son, Lyndon, aged 19.

She said yesterday at her home, Fownwells, Llangynin, near St Clears: "No amount of money can compensate for one's loss of mobility. I am now totally dependent on other people after being a very active person who needed 48 hours in every day."

"An accident like this reduces living to mere existence. This has ruined three lives because my husband and son have to do so much for me."

"The fight for compensation was horrendous because I was made to feel guilty although I knew I was innocent."

"My solicitors and the union have worked tirelessly from the beginning of this and without them I would have given up."

Mrs Cook said that she would consider putting some of her award towards helping research work designed to help people paralysed by spinal injuries.

30,000 TVs smuggled from Ulster

Thirty thousand colour television sets were smuggled from Northern Ireland into the Irish Republic last year in a £12m trade which has reached "epidemic proportions", according to an Irish trade union official.

Mr Jim O'Connell told the annual conference of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks at Westport, co Mayo yesterday that the future of the republic's television industry was threatened and up to 1,500 jobs were at risk.

He said that the industry which employed 9,250 people in 1979 now employed only 4,600.

Value-added tax on television sets and other electrical goods is 35 per cent in the republic compared with 15 per cent in Northern Ireland. Mr O'Connell said that unless the Irish Government reduced the tax more jobs would be lost.

Firemen rescue trapped doe

Ten firemen rescued a doe deer after it became trapped in wire fencing in the centre of Reading, Berkshire, yesterday.

The tiny muntjac deer had wandered into Palmer Park, and had been knocked unconscious after being chased by a dog. She ended up with her head stuck and fire crews freed her.

Skater recovers

Robin Cousins, the skater, was back on the ice in Bristol yesterday fully recovered from the stomach infection which had kept him out of his ice show since Thursday. The show, averaging nine performances a week, moves to Manchester next week.

Victim improves

Mr John Blundell, aged 35, an Air France employee, who was the most seriously injured victim of Friday night's bombing at Heathrow airport was progressing satisfactorily yesterday in Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, west London.

AIR FRANCE TO THE FAR EAST: THE BETTER ALTERNATIVE.



Air France serves eleven destinations in the Far East. In fact we fly 6 days a week to Japan and we're the only European carrier to Seoul. Experience the flavour and style of France as soon as you settle into your seat. In Air France Première and Le Club we even treat you to a glass of champagne before take-off. From London and Manchester to Paris, Charles de Gaulle Terminal 2 - a terminal designed for quick transit and built exclusively for Air France passengers. Then on to the Far East in the comfort of an Air France Boeing 747.

Experience French style to the Far East. Air France. We go a long way to make you feel relaxed.

AIR FRANCE // WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

Falklands commander to lead food associations

By Hugh Clayton

Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore is to be director-general of two of the leading trade associations in the food processing industry. Sir Jeremy, aged 55, was commander, United Kingdom land forces, in the Falklands conflict.

In July, just over two years after the Argentine surrender of the islands, he will become director-general of the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Food and Drink Federation.

Sir Jeremy, who found it hard to find a civilian job last year, said the search had left him with "moments of depression". He joined the Royal Marines in 1947 at the age of 18 and retired in 1982 when no job could be found for him in the service.

Last month Sir Jeremy who has three children at fee paying schools, accepted a temporary post as a specialist adviser to the Commons select committee on defence.



Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore: "Moments of depression".

Relations between the two organizations he will lead have often been strained, but the links have been revamped and Sir Jeremy will have the task of making their new relationship work.

The Food Manufacturers' Federation, representing hundreds of companies in the grocery-manufacturing business, was formed more than 30 years ago. Mr Cyril Coffin, its director-general, is a former civil servant in the Department of Trade and Industry who will retire in June.

The Food and Drink Federation is the new name for the Food and Drink Industries Council, founded 11 years ago to give trade bodies including the Food Manufacturers' Federation a more effective voice in Brussels.

Leading figures in the manufacturers federation have wanted to absorb the council or act apart from it. The council will move to the federation's London headquarters in July and Sir Jeremy will be the leading staff member of each organization.

Stafford by-election

Labour and SDP face fight for second place

By Craig Seton

With no early indication that the Conservatives' solid general election majority of more than 14,000 or 26 per cent is likely to be overturned, Labour and Social Democratic Party candidates in the Stafford by-election face the prospect of a fight for second place.

The Conservatives, barring a significant shift of opinion, believe the worst they can suffer is a protest vote and a substantial cut in their majority.

The death of Sir Hugh Fraser, who won neighbouring Stone in 1945 and Stafford and Stone from 1950 onwards, has brought Bill Cash, aged 43, into the constituency as the Conservative candidate.

Mr Cash, a solicitor, describes himself as a firm Thatcher supporter with an independent mind. He seems content to fight on the Government's record, while attacking the Labour Party on its record over the miners' strike.

Mr Cash, who was secretary of the Bow Group's home affairs committee until 1981 and is chairman of the simpler laws group of the Centre for Policy Studies, is fighting a parliamentary election for the first time.

Mr Michael Poultney, aged 41, a Staffordshire county councillor and senior probation officer at Drake Hall prison, fought the



Mr Cash (left), the Conservative candidate, Mr Poultney, fighting again for Labour, and Mr Dunn (right) of the SDP.

seat for Labour at both the general election in 1979 and last year when Mr David Dunn, aged 37, the SDP candidate, pushed him into third place by nearly 600 votes.

Unemployment at 8 per cent in the Stafford travel-to-work area is below the national average. The constituency, a mixture of town and country, shows no urgent signs that enough of its 72,000 electors feel so hard done by since 1979 that the Conservatives can be ousted.

Mr Poultney, who will have Mr Tony Benn, Mr Roy Hattersley and probably Mr Neil Kinnock to speak for him during the campaign, has concentrated some of his early canvassing in the north of the constituency

General election, June 1983:

Fraser, Sir H. (C)	27,639
Dunn, D. (SDP/All)	13,362
Poultney, M. J. D. (Lab)	12,789
Caruso, J. (Griffa Job)	212
C majority	14,277

around Madeley, which is close to some of the Staffordshire collieries being picketed by miners.

Mr Dunn, married with two children, is a lecturer in international politics at the North Staffordshire Polytechnic. He says: "We are fighting on the performance of the Tory government. People are fed up and many people have expressed reservations about the confrontation style of politics of Mrs Thatcher.

The consultants decided that the islands' economy needed widespread improvement to make the best use of its only industries of farming and tourism. The cost to the council of providing services is high, partly because of the heavy expenses of educating island children on the mainland and of disposing of the refuse of the 2,000 inhabitants and the thousands of summer visitors.

The rates rumpus: 2

Labour's radical policies to be curbed

Ministers want to stop councillors using rates to finance expensive Labour Party policies. HUGH CLAYTON, Local Government Correspondent, explains in the second of three articles, why their hopes are pinned on rate capping.

Temperatures are becoming frayed in council chambers. Lord Bellwin, minister for local government, had to reassure fellow Conservatives about Labour councillors when he spoke at his party's local government conference in March.

He gave a precise appreciation of their opponents. "They are not all nutters, extremists and loonies". Mr William Waldegrave, a parliamentary under-secretary at the Department of the Environment, explained why the Government wants curbs.

"The rating system is about meeting the cost of essential

Many Conservative as well as Labour and Alliance politicians see rate capping as excessive interference in local affairs. It means fixing a legal ceiling above which capped councils will not be allowed to raise rates.

Lord Bellwin: "Opponents are not all loonies".

local services," he wrote. "It is not intended as, or capable of being, a mechanism for the redistribution of wealth or an adjunct to clause four of the Labour Party constitution."

Mr Andy Harris, chairman of the grants subcommittee of the Labour-led Greater London Council, said this month that the council's grants to community groups, totalling more than £5m a year from his subcommittee alone, were an efficient redistribution of resources.

Some of the strongest pres-

Duchy call to Scilly Isles to be self-reliant

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Duchy of Cornwall should relax its control over the Isles of Scilly after more than 600 years of ownership, the Prince of Wales said in the forward to a report published today about improving the islands' economy.

"The islanders themselves must become more self-reliant," the prince, who is Duke of Cornwall, wrote. "The duchy will continue to help, though I personally hope that it will gradually become less prominent as the reins of leadership are handed over to the community itself."

The report recommended that the council of the Isles of Scilly, the local authority, should gradually increase its influence as the duchy's role diminished. The report was prepared by Graham Moss Associates, a planning consultancy in Richmond, London, after an 18-month investigation.

The consultants decided that the islands' economy needed widespread improvement to make the best use of its only industries of farming and tourism. The cost to the council of providing services is high, partly because of the heavy expenses of educating island children on the mainland and of disposing of the refuse of the 2,000 inhabitants and the thousands of summer visitors.

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ure to cut rates comes from business. Companies complain that rates are cutting ever more deeply into already inadequate profits, but that companies cannot vote out of office the councillors who impose the high rates. Meanwhile, many of those who vote pay no rates, either through relief from rates or because they live in households where the rate bill is paid by someone else.

Those complaints have aroused much sympathy, at least in part, from the Government.

Businesses hoped before the general election that the burden would be eased by the abolition and replacement of rates.

When the Government decided that there was no desirable alternative, businesses pinned their hopes on abolition of the GLC and the six English metropolitan county councils, all Labour-led.

Now that authoritative and independent doubts have been raised about the capacity of local government to produce savings in local government, all commercial hopes must be pinned on rate capping.

Tomorrow: How it will work

Whitehall brief

Training the tribes to talk to each other

By Peter Hennessy

One Wednesday morning last month, the country's permanent politicians, officially known as the permanent secretaries, gathered in the Cabinet Office for a briefing. The brief was Mr John Mayne, a deputy secretary on loan from the Ministry of Defence, who had the delicate task of telling the top men that splendid though they all were, there was something missing in their background and that of their staff.

Mr Mayne's pitch was that senior civil servants occupy a virtual training-free zone. Compared to businessmen and members of the Armed Forces, the management training they received was negligible. Yet the span of problems they had to tackle was more immense than almost any industrialist or soldier had to face.

Mr Mayne had a plan designed to ensure that the next generation-but-one of permanent secretaries is different. And he sold it to the present ones in the Cabinet Secretary's room that Wednesday morning, having carefully lined up the most important bureaucratic power-brokers in private chat before hand.

Mr Mayne does not put it as luridly as that: decades of cultural adaptation since joining the Air Ministry from Oxford in 1956 will out. However, he did use Monty Python imagery to explain what he had done.

After receiving the Cabinet Secretary's invitation to design and run a new course for the more than 40 officials who make it each year into the under-secretary grade (third rank from the top), he sat down with a clean sheet of paper and, after three days of my brain hurting, began to write.

After touring the business schools, the universities and talking to a wide range of trainers, he came up with what he calls some articles of faith:

- The need to manage positively, not just in a piano way which has been the style of the Civil Service in the past.
- The need to manage change in a self-confident fashion as demonstrated by full commitment once a policy had been decided by ministers.

Who will teach at Mayne's Flying Circus? The heads of the various tribes, it seems, whom he will have to attract with largely non-monetary inducements.

Search for tornado victims



Rescue workers search the wreckage of a supermarket in Water Valley, Mississippi, after a tornado swept through the town at the weekend, killing at least seven people.

The supermarket and two adjacent buildings were destroyed and dozens of homes were damaged. At least 50 people were injured.

Tornadoes killed a total of 15 people throughout Mississippi and left a trail of damage in four other states. A tornado uprooted trees and damaged homes and businesses in the central Alabama town of Brent. Another damaged buildings and

power lines near an air base in Montgomery.

There was heavy rain in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Rain, sleet and snow fell in parts of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Scattered flooding was reported in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The weather has caused 21 deaths throughout the country since last week.

A small earthquake shook parts of the east coast on Sunday. No damage or injuries were reported.

Celebrations tinged with nostalgia

Military radicals mourn for their shattered illusions

In the second of three articles on the tenth anniversary of one of the most bloodless political upheavals in modern times, Richard Wrigg looks at what has happened to the revolutionaries.



PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION Part 2

the first day we made the revolution, Lieutenant-Colonel Vitor Alves, one of its planners and first coordinator of the MFA, told me.

"I never felt at any point of the revolution we had it under control", confessed the former deputy Prime Minister and minister in successive revolutionary governments, now a special adviser to President Eanes.

"We made the revolution at the very worst time. We were unaware of Portugal's real economic situation; back on leave from the jungle war, Ceatano's consumer society, newly discovered by the Portuguese people, appeared prosperous.

"We naively believed the war budget could be swiftly turned around for development. But instead there was the disruption of the Portuguese returning from the colonies and demobilized soldiers, all on top of the West's oncoming depression due to successive oil crises". Colonel Alves, now retired, said.

"We had our own exiles

coming back to make their own revolution as well as foreigners insisting on giving the revolution they could not make in their own lands. But that was all part of the feast", he added with a nostalgic smile.

The result had been a revolution, ideological and never sufficiently pragmatic.

The tenth anniversary of the revolution will not be celebrated as an occasion of national unity.

Major Vasco Lourenco, chairman of the frankly nostalgic 25th of April Association, has publicly protested that none of the officers who led the revolution has been consulted by those preparing the official celebrations.

Among the household names of the revolution, General António Spinola, the first president, became a marshal in 1982, a unique distinction conferred by President Eanes.

General Vasco Gonçalves, the former pro-Communist Prime Minister, is retired, while Major Oteo Saravia de Carvalho, darling of the Revolutionary, extreme left and former commander of Copcoa, then the armed security forces of the Revolution, is now doing a deal's job. Many believe he was reinstated - he has been the only main revolutionary figure to suffer imprisonment - to keep him quiet.

Tomorrow: Social legacy

Mitterrand slumps in opinion poll

From Alan Tiller

Paris

President Mitterrand and his ministers, who slid lower in a weekend opinion poll, face another tense week on the labour front, despite their comfortable win in a national assembly confidence vote by 329 votes to 156 last week.

The poll shows only 40 per cent in favour of the President's conduct of affairs with 63 per cent against the Prime Minister, M Pierre Mauroy.

M Mauroy, will carry the message of the need for radical modernisation and drastic cutbacks to the Nord-Pas-de-Calais, his northern political power base, which has been hit by the socialists' cut in coal production.

M Laurent Fabius, the young Industry Minister, makes his second visit in a fortnight to Lorraine, which faces 25,000 job losses in the steel industry.

Unions plan to call a one-day stoppage for the visit. M Fabius has so far presented only general proposals for the creation of new firms but will have to disclose more details if the smouldering violence in Lorraine is to be contained.

CGT support is vital to contain the continuing anti-government campaign of the communist CGT union which has the blessing of the Communist Party.

In Paris, M Pierre Beregovoy, Minister for Social Affairs and

National Solidarity, will be defending the decision to reduce special taxes affecting the middle class and to pare welfare benefits. This is part of the policy to ease the financial burden on firms and so encourage investment.

The Government is still under pressure from the CFDT union to fulfil its election promise to reduce the working week to 35 hours and so create jobs.

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The Vice-Chancellor, Mr

Abdul Aziz Khan, said that all

examinations had been indefinitely postponed but classes

would resume as soon as

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But one thing's for sure.

It doesn't matter how good your memory is, take a test drive and you won't be able to think of a family car that comes close to the new Carina.

There isn't one.

It's been so long, he's forgotten where to put it.



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TOYOTA

Israel finds another leader to fill vacuum left by death of Haddad

From Robert Fisk,
Marjayoun, south Lebanon

On Major General Antoine Lahd's desk, beside a miniature flagpole bearing the pennant of the Lebanese army, there stands a framed coloured photograph of the late major Saad Haddad. The major was obviously proud of his picture for he is standing erect in his blue full dress uniform with a peaked cap and eyes front, faithful to the state he served, whether it happened to be Lebanon or Israel.

Major General Lahd's perspective of the Israelis who have armed his militia and clothed his men and appointed him commander of Haddad's so-called "South Lebanon Army" is both more circumspect and more critical than his predecessor. "If the Israelis want security on their northern border - and we can give it to them - then there is no excuse for Israel to stay," he says.

"I was against Syria's entry into Lebanon in the same way as I am now against the Israelis remaining here on Lebanese territory."

Major General Lahd, a thick-set man with swept-back silver hair, chain-smokes as he speaks, glancing up every few seconds to ensure that his words have not been misunderstood. He resigned from the Lebanese army last year - "I did not believe it was going to carry out its mission," he says - yet still assiduously wears his old uniform, complete with insignia of rank, with the approval of the

But the authorities in Beirut regard Major General Lahd as Israel's creature, a puppet in the mould of Haddad who does Israel's bidding at Lebanon's expense. For their part, the Israelis have failed in every attempt to construct a protecting Israel's interests and northern border. At least one Israeli minister had publicly voiced his doubts that Major General Lahd's men could ever take over from the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon.

Major General Lahd himself



Major General Antoine Lahd: optimistic

that they supported resistance to the Israelis and would turn a "blind eye" to anyone attacking Israeli soldiers. A Christian member of the SLA guarding the very gates of the Israeli headquarters at Kfar Falous, referred to his Israeli mentors as "pimps" and added:

Major-General Lahd himself volunteered to help the Israelis in southern Lebanon. "I presented myself to them at the Israeli office in Dibayé (outside Beirut) and there were several more meetings", he says. "Then there was an agreement between us a month before the cancellation of the May 17th accord (between Lebanon and Israel). I knew by then that the Lebanese government was going to abrogate the treaty."

According to the Major General, his militia now controls all Lebanon south of the Israeli lines, including the lower Bekaa valley down to the Israeli frontier, from the Awali river to Naqura and even the Christian mountain town of Jezzine. In fact, Jezzine is still under Phalangist control. "The Israelis are helping us materially - part of our material comes from Israel," he says, "and part of it we get from the money we take in taxes." The taxes, although Major-General Lahd does not say so, are illegal.

Of the guerrillas who are attacking the Israelis in southern Lebanon - and who would presumably turn their attention to the "South Lebanon Army" if the Israelis left - Major General Lahd says little. "It is not necessarily Shia Muslims who are doing this," he says. "There are organizations behind this resistance - and not all of them are inspired by clergymen."

Major-General Lahd's verdict on Haddad, however, is to the point. "He was a national and local hero", he says. "He tried to protect this area from Palestinian occupation. He was a courageous officer ... a patriot. Now the Major General's patriotism is about to be put to the test."

Yet they are hardly faithful to the Israelis. Two of Major General Lahd's Shia Muslim militiamen in the southern Lebanese village of Deir Qanoun admitted to *The Times*

that they supported resistance to the Israelis and would turn a "blind eye" to anyone attacking Israeli soldiers. A Christian member of the SLA guarding the very gates of the Israeli headquarters at Kfar Falous, referred to his Israeli mentors as "pimps" and added:

Major-General Lahd himself



Leaders at leisure: A cheerful President Reagan at his Honolulu hotel en route to China; and a casually-dressed President Chernenko caught in a more restful moment.



Military chief puts blame on Aquino

Manila (Reuter) - The head of the Philippines armed forces, General Fabian Ver, said yesterday that Government security forces had failed to foil a communist plot to assassinate Mr Benigno Aquino, the late opposition leader, because he refused to cooperate.

General Ver told the inquiry into the murder that Mr Aquino refused requests by senior Government officials to delay his trip home by at least a month until "the threat was taken."

Mr Aquino was shot at Manila airport last August, on his return from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The military said the assassin was a notorious criminal and communist guerrilla leader, Mr Rolando Galman, who was shot dead on the airport tarmac.

"There was never any doubt that the killing was communists inspired," General Ver said during cross-examination. "But our problem was the identity of the killer and how he planned to carry out the assassination."

• **Mayor assassinated:** The Mayor of Angadiana in Isabela province, Mr Jacinto Ong, has been assassinated by gunmen, the third mayor killed since the campaign for the May 14 parliamentary elections began last month (AFP reports).

on Saturday after a two-day meeting of the committee in Fez. Observers were interested that the first formal announcement of a break in relations came from Egypt, whose membership of the ICO was suspended in 1979 because of their decision to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The decision was announced

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ended in 1979 because of their decision to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The decision was announced

Brasilia turns the screw on election waverers

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

All airlines and bus companies travelling to Brasilia are having to provide the authorities with complete lists of passengers, as 6,000 police and soldiers step up their guard on the 10 access roads to the capital.

The congressional debate on a proposal that the next president should be elected by direct suffrage, which begins tomorrow, is now expected to continue through to the early hours of Thursday morning when the vote will finally be taken.

Most observers conclude that the constitutional amendment to enable President João Figueiredo's successor to be chosen directly will not gain the two-thirds majority needed even in the Chamber of Deputies, let alone the Senate.

The follows the imposition of emergency measures in Brasilia, which brought the climate of euphoria to an abrupt end.

Opposition pressure has been brought to bear on congressmen by the government: President Figueiredo himself spent the

surrounding towns. Besides censorship they give the Government wide powers of arrest and forbid any kind of gathering.

The big question now concerns popular reaction to the very probable rejection of the amendment in clear defiance of growing public opinion.

The Government is calculating that its own proposals, including direct elections in 1988 and reduction of the next presidential term to four years, introduced in the teeth of opposition from hardliners in the military, will mollify public opinion.

It seems certain that further concessions are having to be made behind the scenes, in order to win the votes of some of the 60 government party deputies who were in favour of direct elections.

• **BRASILIA:** The release was ordered here yesterday of eight people held under the emergency measures, including the six who had walked from São Paulo (Reuter reports).

Cotton crop success story for Chad

Bongor, Chad (AP) - Western diplomats describe Chad's comeback in the world cotton market despite the civil war as an important success story for a country which has been near the bottom of most lists of the world's poorest countries.

Cotton Chad, a company owned mainly by the Government, said that final harvest figures showed the crop had more than doubled in the past two years, to 150,000 tons for the 1983-84 growing season.

Because world prices have been rising, and cotton is paid for in US dollars, the crop will fetch about twice as much as it did before the southern cotton-growing region was hit by the civil war in 1979.

Mr Alain des Chabannes, director-General of Cotton Chad, said that the 1983-84 crop was worth \$100 million (£70.4m), equivalent to about 90 per cent of this landlocked country's foreign exchange earnings.

More important, it means food on the table for the two million people, nearly half Chad's population, involved in cultivating, harvesting, ginning and transporting cotton.

Most attention on the war in Chad has focused on the desert north, where Libyan troops and rebels occupy almost a third of the country. Some 3,000 French soldiers have set up a defensive line along the sixteenth parallel, and President Hissène Habré's forces control most of the country to the south.

During the fighting in the south cotton production dropped from an average of about 131,000 tons in the 1970s to 90,000 tons in 1979-80 and to 85,000 in 1980-81 and to 71,000 in 1981-2. As security began to improve, it reached 102,000 in 1982-3.

"This year the rains were good, well spread out and we had both a high production rate and good quality," des Chabannes said.

The crop is exported through Cameroon. Roads in the cotton region to N'Djamena are impassable except by four-wheel-drive vehicles. The main customers are Portugal, West Germany, Spain, France and Japan.

Because of the transport problems and the war, Cotton Chad had to invest heavily in its own lorries. During the war years, many vehicles were destroyed or requisitioned by the Army. The company also has to repair the roads itself. Cotton Chad is 75 per cent owned by the Government, 19 per cent by France and 6 per cent by local banks.

The company sets a guaranteed price at the beginning of each season, raising it by about 10 per cent each year. Peasants say they will plant more cotton this year at the expense of sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

Greek tempers flare in Euro poll campaign

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Tension has been so high in Greece that President Karmanlis seized the occasion of the anniversary of the last military coup on April 21, 1967, to imply an ominous comparison between the current situation and the situation before the coup.

"It has been historically proved that the same errors have always produced the same results," he said.

Political antagonism had been expected in view of the elections here for the European Parliament due on June 17. The campaign is in full swing, although the Government, eager to play down the poll's importance, said the Socialists would not go into action until a month before voting day.

Until then, the opposition is

being denied equal campaign time on state radio and television.

New Democracy, the main opposition party, has been holding campaign rallies in provincial cities and towns, and protested that left-wing extremists, encouraged by the Government, were trying to disrupt meetings and intimidate its followers.

It singled out a rally in Agrinio, in west central Greece, earlier this month, where left-wing burn posters, damaged cars, and besieged a building.

The Government has rejected these accusations, claiming that the incidents were engineered by New Democracy with the help of its fascist allies.

• **Book ban revives P2 fear**

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The decision by a Varese court to order the confiscation of four books about the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, has dismayed many Italians.

The step, which appears to be without precedent, was taken at the request of legal advisers of Banco Ambrosiano.

The Communists in particular fear that the confiscation marks the return to power of the banned P2 masonic lodge.

Mr Ortolani is regarded as a close friend of Signor Licio Gelli, the head of P2 and now hiding.

• **Birth 'disproves theory'**

Hybrid ligron bears a cub

From Our Correspondent
Paris

It's a girl. News of the sex of a world first in the animal world - a ligron - was flashed to *The Times* yesterday by the Vicomte Paul de la Fanouse from his tiger park at Thoiry near Paris.

The park, part of the Vicomte's extensive zoo, was the scene on April 17 of the birth of a cub to a ligron, the offspring of a lion and a tigress. The nobleman said: "This is the first time that a hybrid such as a ligron has given birth, thus disproving the theory held until now that hybrids were sterile."

Horse and donkey offspring apparently gave hybrids this sterile reputation, according to the Vicomte, who is an authority in the animal world. The arrival of the ligron and the discovery of its sex, a secret jealously guarded until yesterday by the snarling mother ligron, Julie, drew huge Easter crowds to the zoo where the Vicomte allows his animals to roam free. So free that lions and tigresses have been mating with ease.

The Vicomte decided to go into the ligron-hybrid business because of the habit of lions and tigresses of killing their young or allowing them to die. The first ligrons were four cubs which resulted from the liaison of a lion, "Bichon" and two tigresses, known as "The Nasties" (Les Méchantes).

They were bottle-fed by the Vicomte and his head keeper. Like mother, almost like daughter: Julie with her cub



One of these ligrons was Julie, who has now become a mother with her own tigron. Speaking from his chateau, the Vicomte said: "We don't know for sure who is the father. It could be old Bichon or Julie's half-brother, whom we call Patchwork. I am discovering that the ligron world resembles that of the Egyptian Dynasties when it comes to tracing the line."

BA facing lawsuit over food poisoning

Riyadh (AP) - Saudi Arabia's deputy Commerce Minister will file a lawsuit next week against British Airways in connection with food poisoning he says he suffered after a Concorde flight, his lawyer said here. Mr Abdul Rahman al-Zamil said he became severely ill about one hour after arriving in the United States on a BA flight from London in mid-March. He added that he had symptoms of salmonella poisoning.

About 180 passengers and crew members on 14 BA flights became ill in March after eating hors d'oeuvres prepared by a catering service in London. Laboratory tests revealed Salmonella bacteria in a glaze applied to the snacks.

High-rise heroes of Leningrad

Moscow (Reuter) - A mountaineering school has opened in Leningrad, a city as fat as a pancake, to train strong, athletic young men to carry out repairs on inaccessible high-rise buildings.

Tass said "industrial alpinism" would provide specialists to scale factory chimneys, television towers, cooling towers and monuments without using scaffolding.

Eating again

Tijuana, Mexico (AP) - Elizabeth Bouvier, the 26-year-old quadriplegic cerebral palsy victim who staged a lengthy legal battle to be allowed to die, changed her mind on Easter Sunday morning and asked for help to get better. She then ate her first solid food in seven months, according to the *San Diego Union*.

Easter victim

Nairobi (APP) - Kenyan police arrested the parents of a young girl and one other person after interrupting a Good Friday ceremony in which the girl was about to be nailed to a cross.

Jail sackings

Madrid (Reuter) - The head and deputy head of Spain's main top-security jail were dismissed yesterday after the weekend escape of three prisoners who used mock pistols made from soap to overpower guards and steal their uniforms.

TV in a tent

Peking (Reuter) - Nomadic herdsmen in China's remote Qinghai Province can now buy waterproof, antiseptic tents instead of the feisty yak-hide yurts they have lived in for centuries. The New China news agency said one herdsman hopes to watch television on a set run off a wind-driven generator.

Angolan toll

Lisbon (APP) - The United Nations bomb attack against a building housing Cuban technicians in Huambo, Angola, last week killed 24 people - 14 Cubans and 10 Angolans. Angolan radio reported it said 30 people, Cubans and Angolans, were wounded and that six were in critical condition.

Funeral battle

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Nine people were stabbed when rival undertakers clashed at a funeral in the black township of Soweto. The *Rand Daily Mail* reported. The incident was blamed on "business jealousy".

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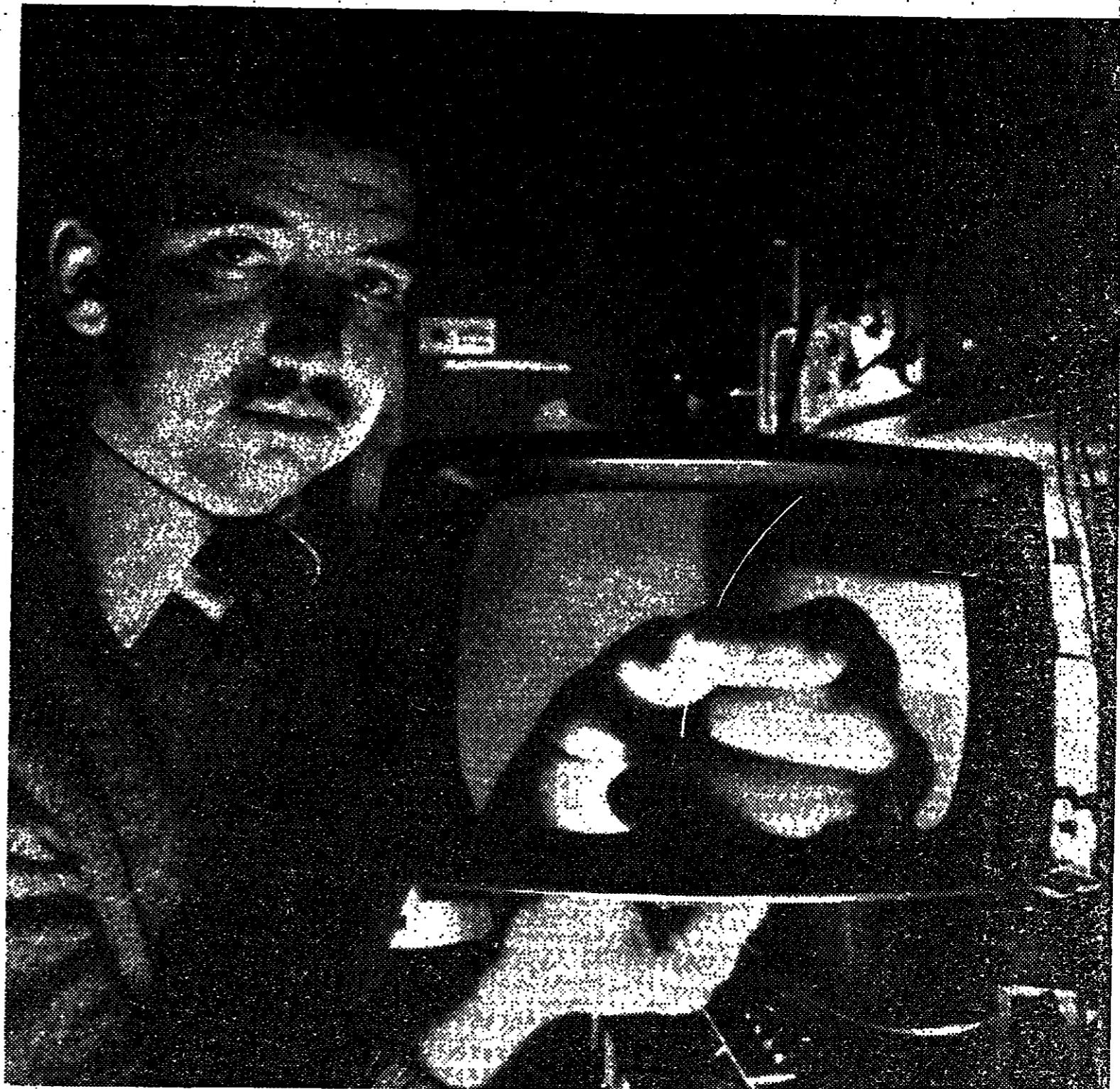
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The power behind the button

Delhi confident Punjab violence will be under control within two months

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian Government is convinced that it now has the measure of the Punjab terrorists, and will have the outbreak of mayhem and murder afflicting the state under control "within two months", according to Home Ministry officials.

The Home Secretary, the ministry's senior permanent official, Mr M. K. Wali, said yesterday: "We should be able to break their backs soon."

Mr Wali said that improved intelligence was the key to his optimism. Ministry officials estimated that the hard core of terrorists numbered between 400 and 500 people, though several hundred more were active on the periphery of the movement.

Officials are known to feel that bringing terrorism under control will help clear the way for meaningful talks with the more moderate leaders of the Sikh agitation. Whenever talks have been about to take place some spectacular terrorist incident has always intervened to disrupt them.

The ministry was unable to disclose any immediate plans for talks with leaders of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party which is organizing the agitation. A report that Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, had had a long telephone conversation with Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali president, was denied.

The Home Minister, Mr P. C. Sethi, also denied there had been contact between the two yesterday, in the course of a long statement to the upper house of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha.

The Government was, however, at pains to point out that it was always ready for talks, and indeed that most of the points at issue had already been solved. Officials considered that



Sant Longowal: Contact with Gandhi denied.

the hardest problems to clear up were those which affected other states, particularly the vexed question of the capital city of Punjab.

The capital, Chandigarh, which was designed by the French architect Le Corbusier, is at present shared between Punjab and the neighbouring Hindu state of Haryana, which was carved out of the Greater Punjab state in 1966.

The Akali agitators want Chandigarh for Punjab alone, and the Government is inclined to let them have it, but Mr Bhajan Lal, the Haryana Chief Minister, is proving obdurate.

It is said that he is threatening to take the Haryana Congress Party out of Mrs Gandhi's party altogether if he is forced to it.

The Government is aware, officials say, that any agreement eventually made with the Akali leaders will be opposed by the militants under the inspiration of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the Akali president, was denied.

The Government was, however, at pains to point out that it was always ready for talks, and indeed that most of the points at issue had already been solved. Officials considered that

Crucifix conflict rumbles on

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's Catholic Church used the Easter celebrations to take stock of one of its most sensitive disputes with the state authorities, the so-called "war of the crosses", a largely rhetorical conflict during which Marxist officialdom tons down crucifixes from schools while young believers resisted with demonstrations and strikes.

For the past few weeks a truce has been declared at the main flashpoint (an agricultural college outside Warsaw), and this was hailed by Cardinal Jozef Glemp on Easter Sunday as a victory for the Church.

But the dispute has not disappeared. From Catholic sources there are persistent reports of officials uncrossing the crucifixes in schoolrooms and, although tempers have not reached the fever pitch of the Mietne agricultural college, there is little sign of priests or believers backing down in many country parishes.

During the Easter services it was possible to see in a number of modest, candle-lit churches an array of displaced crosses

extremists from the mass of the Sikh and Hindu inhabitants of the state and gain complete acceptance for the deal.

They point out that even in normal times there are often many murders in Punjab for reasons of passion or quarrels over water or land. The present troubles have meant that all crimes, including the usual run of bank robberies, are turned into terrorist outrages by the participants shouting a few political slogans on their way out.

The Government also admits that the Punjab police have become demoralized by the terrorists and by fear of being put on the hit list. More than 40 policemen have been killed so far. "Some of them could be partisan too," a senior official admitted. "We cannot rule out that possibility."

Arrests of members of the recently-outlawed All-India Sikh Students Federation made in the past few days have not netted as many hardcore terrorists as the authorities had hoped, but officials claim that two senior leaders were killed in a recent police encounter.

The Government has, however, set its face against the possibility of entering the Golden Temple in Amritsar to root out the extremists sheltering there.

"This is not a war situation," a senior official explained. "The objective is not to exterminate the enemy by any means. The Sikhs are a vibrant and vital part of our nation, and the Government would not want to run any step which would hurt any part of this community."

● **Gun battle deaths:** Four people were killed yesterday in a gun battle between security forces and armed men in the Punjab border town of Ferozepore (Reuters reports).

There has been a fall in the number of fatal accidents and in the number of rules violations. Last year there were 25 airliner deaths and 310 million passengers carried.

The FAA is proud of the way the air traffic control network has been rebuilt, with fewer people handling movements.

No accident has been attributable to a controller's mistake, and, until recently, the number of controller errors - near collisions - was decreasing.

But in the first 11 weeks of this year, according to FAA records, there were 377 operational errors by controllers, a sharp increase.

The best known near-collision incident was on New Year's Day when controllers put two Pan American jumbo jets, one from London, one from New York, on collision course over the Bahamas. One of the pilots turned sharply and the aircraft missed each other by 200 yards, or about one second in time.

The FAA explains the rise in official reporting of operational errors as being partly due to better electronic monitoring which reveals small mistakes that used to go unreported.

Nevertheless, some controllers are saying that they have too much to do, and there are signs of the sort of morale problems that led to the 1981 strike.

Concerns about air traffic control and the effects of deregulation are part of a growing debate on air safety in the United States. The pilots' union thinks that fierce competition among airlines, which has made some bankrupt, is certain to lead to a reduction in safety standards.

A senior pilot wrote last year, in an article critical of the airlines' wholesale attack on labour costs: "If you want to ride on the cheap, expect cheapness. Passengers would be appalled if they knew what the new economic reality had made standard practice: minimum fuel, rest, equipment, list engines. The risks are increasing."

In pursuit of its dispute with Continental Airlines, the pilots' union is taking newspaper space to list what it claims are near-misses, careless flying and rule-breaking by the airline. Airlines and the FAA insist that safety remains the priority.

The FAA, however, is criticized by safety watchdog groups and individuals for being responsible for safety as well as for the promotion of the industry. It is said to be too friendly to the airlines.

The army also said tension had

First setback for Hanoi in Cambodian battle

Bangkok (AFP) - Cambodian nationalists have inflicted the first setback in five years of guerrilla war by forcing Vietnamese troops to pull back from besieging a base after nine days. Thai army sources said yesterday.

Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, headed by Mr Sou Saan, took back all their positions around Lake Ampil, at Cambodia's north-west border with Thailand, late on Sunday.

The lake, located about 2 miles east of the base inside Cambodia and 155 miles east of Bangkok, is the advanced post of the Ampil base, which

was besieging since April 14.

This is the first time that Hanoi's troops - of which there are between 150,000 and 170,000 in Cambodia - have had to retreat after failing to take a resistance base. About 250 men were killed in the battle for Ampil, 200 of them Vietnamese. Thai sources said.

The army also said tension had

also eased somewhat in the Thai border province of Surin, the scene of clashes on Friday between Vietnamese and Thai troops.

The supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said on Saturday fighter aircraft backed up ground forces by attacking Vietnamese forces with rocket fire when a unit intruded into Surin. The incursion was a minor one and all Vietnamese soldiers had left Thai territory.

During talks with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister yesterday, he compared a future nuclear exchange with the fall of Poper, and criticised European countries including Italy - which have accepted new American missiles on their soil. Mr Gromyko said America's allies were being pushed to become party to a mad arms race.

"How many volcanoes does a thermo-nuclear bomb contain?" Mr Gromyko said.

Signor Andreotti, who leaves Moscow today after meeting President Chernenko, is the first of a series of West European foreign ministers to visit Moscow to take a closer look at the new Kremlin leadership.

European leaders hope an East-West dialogue can be resumed, but Signor Andreotti is said to detect no hint of compromise from the Russians.

Other ministers going to Moscow include Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West

Germany next month, Sir Geoffrey Howe in July and President Mitterrand of France by the end of the year.

Italian sources said Mr Gromyko had been tough and direct, accusing Nato members of irresponsibility over Cruise and Pershing missile deployments.

Signor Andreotti said Nato was a purely defensive alliance, and the deployments would not have been necessary if Russia had not made the first move. Italy now favoured continuation of the abandoned arms talks without preconditions.

Mr Gromyko also said he wanted negotiations but repeated Moscow's view that the Geneva talks could only be resumed if the "obstacles" posed by Cruise and Pershing were removed.

Italy has so far deployed cruise 16 missiles, the same number as Britain.

But it takes a considerable amount of time to get the missiles into position.

Signor Andreotti: Plea to resume talks.

Wei Ting-chao: conviction based on confessions.

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 24 1984

Near-misses cast doubt on safety of US flights

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

The number of near-collisions involving airliners in the United States has increased considerably this year. Although air safety standards are very high, and scheduled flying is 30 times safer than car travel, a number of pilots, unions, controllers and safety specialists believe that safety margins are narrowing.

There are three main reasons for their concern:

The air traffic control system had to be rebuilt after the sacking of 11,500 controllers who went on strike in August 1981. About 8,000 new people were recruited to work with the nucleus of controllers who did not stop work. But there are 3,000 fewer controllers than there were before the strike. Most do not have long experience, and many are overworked.

Air traffic is back to pre-strike levels and is increasing. The 1978 deregulation of airlines, the dismantling of government controls on routes and fares, opened an era of strong competition and led to the founding of more airlines.

Competition, fare-wars and costs have put some airlines in trouble and increased pressure throughout the industry to reduce expenses. Some safety experts and airline unions allege that corners are being cut in maintenance and flight operations. The airlines say this is not true.

The industry and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the government agency responsible for safety and for promoting air transport, point to the safety record which has been steadily improving in recent years.

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The FAA explains the rise in official reporting of operational errors as being partly due to better electronic monitoring which reveals small mistakes that used to go unreported.

Nevertheless, some controllers are saying that they have too much to do, and there are signs of the sort of morale problems that led to the 1981 strike.

The first thing one notices is the quality of the emotion in Medley's work. Enormous technical proficiency one can immediately take for granted; any painter who could produce something as confident as *Sightseers at a Circus* at the age of 23, reflecting the influence of Sickert, but forbidding us to make comparisons, has nothing to fear on that score. And this and other early paintings immediately demonstrate Medley's skill at imbuing everyday happenings of no particular apparent significance with a powerful emotion which is always held in check - but sometimes, one feels, only just - by the dictates of rigorous logic or form. It is tempting to call this combination of qualities theatrical, especially when we remember Medley's long involvement with experimental theatre during the 1930s, and note the number of paintings like *R. D. Dancing* (R. D. was Rupert Doone, Medley's lifelong lover) which have a directly theatrical inspiration. But the term "theatrical" tends to have a slightly pejorative connotation in other arts, and there is never anything superficial or histrionic about Medley's work; it seems always to be the product of deep thought as well as feeling.

If the quality of the show reminds us of anyone, it would be Medley's just-junior Rodrigo Moynihan: they seem to have developed in a rather similar, unfashionable fashion, moving unpredictably closer to and then further from the borderline of abstraction. There has been only one point in Medley's career when he went right over, to produce the calm,

THE ARTS

Galleries

Powerful emotion held in check



Thought as well as feeling: detail from Medley's *Dancers* (1929)

exquisitely graded geometrical abstractions of the late 1960s and early 1970s like *Pekin* (1972).

But from the mid-1940s, when he returned from the war to take up painting again, the paintings gradually generalize their human figures or industrial landscapes more and more, until if were not for the titles one would be hard put to it to recognize for sure what the composition might be. The landscapes around Gravesend painted just earlier than this point, in the mid-1950s, strike a particularly happy balance, as do one or two contemporary portraits, such as that of Elizabeth Frink in 1956.

But happy though that balance was, Medley has never been one to shrink from the logic of his own creative processes, either when it came to embracing complete abstraction, or a little later, when he found himself gradually returning to clear figuration. Some of his most recent work, such as the astonishingly, mysteriously impassioned *An Autobiographical Incident* (an almost nude figure being lifted over the heads of a crowd, rather like the later stages of a Deposition) or the splendidly interested, unpatronizing pictures of punks in the street, are among his strongest and best, and make one leave the show with a satisfying feeling of uncertainty: of how many painters nearing 80 can one say that it is impossible to guess what they will do next - and that one awaits the next development with eager anticipation?

If the quality of the show

reminds us of anyone, it would be Medley's just-junior Rodrigo Moynihan: they seem to have developed in a rather similar, unfashionable fashion, moving unpredictably closer to and then further from the borderline of abstraction. There has been only one point in Medley's career when he went right over, to produce the calm,

and the labels, and you are left with something which might have been made only yesterday and would look perfectly current tomorrow. Constructivism was clearly one of those international movements which, like Communism, mutated in each country that took it up into something quite distinctive and national. Recently, in the Costakis Collection, we had a chance to see how it all developed on Russian soil: a little while before, the Hungarian strain was on show at the Hayward; and now the Polish version hits us with full force in this relatively small but choice show, drawn mainly from the Muzeum Szuki in Lodz, which is apparently the oldest museum in the world specifically devoted to new art.

But what does it actually look like? Well, there is the metal sculpture of Katarzyna Kobro, for example, which is completely abstract, playing off areas of polished metal against areas painted in bold colours and making trilly shapes in the air or four-square constructions rooted to the spot for all the world as though this were by a contemporary of say, Philip King. There are the cunning abstract paintings of Wladyslaw Szczesniak, which play with thin, close-laid stripes of complementary or subtly contrasting colours as ingeniously (and sensuously) as anything in Bridget Riley to produce the same kind of eye-deceiving effect. There are the "helix-graphs" of Karl Hiller, made by manipulating the photographic plate itself so that the image is almost entirely drawn by the light. (The invaluable Annye Juda Gallery introduced us to these extraordinary pieces two years ago.) And there are experimental films on the video which look suspiciously like early Polansky even though they were made around the time

of his birth. I find it difficult to imagine that anyone, however uninterested in "modern art", could go through this show without at least an occasional lift of delight or moment of pleasurable incredulity at matching the date on the label with the artwork actually before his eyes.

However, there is no accounting for taste, and I must confess myself curiously unglued by the Serpentine's elegantly staged retrospective.

Anthony Caro: Sculpture 1969-84, generously sponsored by United Technologies (until May 28), I can make this confession the more gracefully since I seem to be virtually the only person who feels that way; otherwise everyone thinks that Caro is the greatest sculptor of his generation, and British sculpture's best gage of seriousness and quality abroad. So it is.

There is certainly no doubt that he knows exactly what he is doing, that he has his own distinctive style (even if he has stuck to it without significant variation for rather too long), and manages consistently to create shapes (abstract despite their evocative and sometimes whimsical titles) which are interesting from all angles.

So why is it that I remain respectful but unmoved, mildly approving but sadly unimpressed? Possibly it is because I find the works, whatever their date, too redundant of the Swinging Sixties, and oddly beside the point of here and now. Or possibly I suspect that there is a lack of emotional input on the artist's part, so that we are invited to a technical exercise. I just do not know, so I suppose you will have to go along and see for yourselves, if only so that you can tell me exactly why I am wrong.

John Russell Taylor



THE ARTS

From Berg's *Lulu* to the currently popular series *Top Cs and Tiaras*, Julia Migenes Johnson knows no musical barriers: interview by Peter Lewis

A singer prepared for all songs

The film of *Carmen* that is the current toast of Paris, with Julia Migenes Johnson playing the title role to Plácido Domingo's Don José, is expected to be seen here in the autumn. While waiting we can tune in on Sundays to hear the new American *Carmen* singing operetta numbers on Channel 4's *Top Cs and Tiaras*. Instead of the Habanera, we can see what she makes of "When I Grow Too Old to Dream" - which is a good deal.

Julia Migenes Johnson has always had a dual career, with a foot in both camps, opera and operetta, Broadway and the Met. She left Broadway for Germany to sing the lead in *West Side Story*; last year she sang Berg's *Lulu* to an unenthusiastic full houses at the Vienna State Opera. "I couldn't live without both kinds of music", she says. "If I was singing only opera I would feel I was missing out on a certain kind of vitality. But, without opera, I would be missing the euphoria that its fusion of words, music and emotion gives me."

Top Cs and Tiaras pioneered a new, relaxed, unstuffy approach to

light music on television when it was given a couple of airings last year (recently repeated). There are no tiaras, there is not much evening dress, no old-fashioned pomp and hand-clapping - and no audience. Julia Migenes Johnson is the host, with three or four regular guests, such as Benjamin Luxon and Marilyn Hill Smith. They let their hair down together, not in a studio or theatre but a country house, singing round a piano to one another or wandering through the gilded rooms or the grounds.

The music spans operetta from Strauss and Léhar to Sigmund Romberg, with a leavening of Gershwin, Coward, Cole Porter, Ivor Novello and even Julian Slade. The first programmes won such positive and warm-hearted viewer response that the new ones will run for six Sundays. The artists help to choose their songs, miming is banned - it is shot as it is sung - and they give every appearance of really enjoying themselves.

"I am having great fun", says Johnson between rehearsals. "The

only problem is that I know the Viennese songs in German and the German words will sometimes slip out." As a star of German television specials, she won the "Golden Bambi", awarded by a public opinion poll in German-speaking countries, two years running, both as most popular entertainer and classical artist - scoring once again with both barrels.

It was against this record that she auditioned for *Carmen*. She was picked by the director, Francesco Rosi, who was seeking Spanish realism, for her dancing as well as her singing. This *Carmen* dances like an Andalusian gypsy should, after an apprenticeship with the company of Antonio Gades (who himself played Don José in the flamenco film version). Dancing was in her Puerto Rican blood but she had to give up the ambition because she was only 3 ft. 2 in (her fur coats brush the floor). "I hadn't the legs, so I said, forget it. I'll sing." Filming was done at Ronda, high in the Andalusian mountains, using Spain's most ancient bull-ring. The hardest test for her was dancing the tavern

scenes while miming to the pre-recorded soundtrack. "It's very difficult to live a role and stay in sync", she says ruefully.

The film's conductor was Lorin Maazel, her old boss from the Vienna State Opera: "A brilliant man who is both extremely exacting and fun. He's relaxed and he helps. If you need to take time over a passage, or to go faster, he's right there, or with you every time. Of course, I could never play *Carmen* on stage. I have a light, high soprano, not a mezzo, but the low notes have been strengthened to cut through the orchestra. Nothing can make a soprano sound like a mezzo, even with all the technical tricks. The sound is my sound."

She began her career in New York as one of the "Migenes Kids", who emerged from a Manhattan basement apartment to tap-dance and sing in local shows (the other kid, her brother, became a psychologist). Her father was Puerto Rican, her mother Greek, though she has never seen either's homeland. It made her ideal casting for her first big role: *Maria* in *West Side Story*; when it



was revived by Bernstein in 1964. He had already spotted her at the Manhattan Music and Arts school and used her in a television opera.

To everyone's surprise she left Broadway (where she had also sung in *Fiddler on the Roof*) for Europe. "Everyone thought I was crazy when I already had a pretty nice career going, but I wanted to find real opera and a European teacher. I

wanted to sing in opera but I didn't know how to get the technique. I haven't got too much to work with", she explains, indicating the gamine, diminutive face. "You need a wider skull and cheekbones than mine to sing opera. But you can gain power through technique and it started to happen when I finally found the right teacher, Giesela Alman, in Cologne."

By the time her voice had developed, she was already a name in Germany for her light music concerts on television and her roles at the Vienna Volksoper. After that the big circuit started: *Musetta* in *La Bohème* in San Francisco followed by the Met, where she also did *Pagliacci* and *Mahagonny*. There was a much-acclaimed *Salomé* for *Bejar* in Geneva. Then came *Lulu*: "I like *Lulu* - it's not difficult when you have a high voice. For the first time for years there was no first-night boozing at the State Opera." She has such an ear that she learnt the part from tapes.

How easily can you bridge the division between her two kinds of music? "For me there's good music and bad music. That's the only divide. I use the same voice in both: the stylistic difference is mostly a matter of leeway. With operetta you can take more leeway, more rubato. With Mozart there's hardly any leeway."

Married twice, she insisted that her two-year-old daughter travelled with her around Europe but she is anxious to settle down for a while at the house on Long Island. "I only spent five weeks at home last year. I've been emptying my batteries since last May. I want to spend a year going to the movies and being mother and just taking lessons. You must fulfil yourself but not at the cost of everything else." All the same, she is now back in rehearsal at the Met.

PUBLISHING

Finding the price

The single most emotive subject in publishing is the net book agreement, which has been in force since January 1, 1900, and as a result of which the trade commits itself to selling most new books at fixed prices. This is because, and increasingly, publishing is primarily about money, staying in business to be able to indulge in the activity of publishing next year, and the year after, or appearing to do well enough, as Lord Weidenfeld is trying at present, to persuade someone to pay you sufficient to buy your firm from you. If, in the struggle to survive, literature has to go by the board, then it has to go by the board.

A new subject, though, is rearing its head in the eyes where publishers meet and confide, and that is something which the Chancellor recently hinted at on, of all places, the Jimmy Young programme. He trailed the idea that come the next Budget or the one thereafter, VAT might be levied on, among other commodities, new books, as is the case in certain other EEC countries. This in spite of the fact that it was applied to books in the Irish Republic for a while, only to be removed two years ago.

The 1900 net book agreement was superseded by a revised version in 1957, and that was defended at great cost to the book trade - some think in more senses than one - in the Restrictive Practices Court in 1962. The defence of the trade, which Mr Justice Buckley accepted, was that no two titles are the same and therefore are not in competition with each other: if the agreement were rescinded, large numbers of stockholding bookshops would go out of business to the detriment of civilized values; that fewer titles would be published; and that the retail prices of all but the most instant best-sellers would soar.

It was not suggested that your local W.H. Smith & Son would, as a consequence, begin to stock learned tomes by the thousand but, if W.H. Smith & Son could within the law of the land undercut Heffers and Blackwells and any high-street bookshop in the pricing of best-sellers, no one - or too few - would continue to buy from bookshops unable to afford to slash their prices. The losers, it was believed in 1962, would be the bookshops with an interest in the more-than-ephemeral titles.

E.J. Craddock

Television
Perfectly tailored

Where the Wild Things Are (BBC 2) was a most imaginative production and, unlike most opera on television, it did not give the impression of being squeezed into too small a space - the effect of some televised opera resembles that of a bee-swarm forced into a matchbox, and can be equally cacophonous. The picture-book imagery and sometimes startling designs of Oliver Knussen's short work seemed to adapt perfectly well to the screen, and may in fact have been enhanced by it.

The story of Max's infantile journey would certainly have appealed to adults, just as the monsters would have gratified the ferocious appetites of children - and Karen Beardsley, as Max himself, added a new horror to infancy as she lynched the teddy bear and cut off the heads of the toy soldiers. The voyage to the land of the "wild things" was excellently contrived and was a small miracle of staging: overtly theatrical effects lose none of their power on television and, indeed, since they are so rarely employed, seem all the more effective. In fact *Where the Wild Things Are* seemed to be one of those works which depend more upon production values than singing (which is no doubt why it was

The Frederick Forsyth style is unique.

Frederick Forsyth is a member of that very exclusive group of authors whose books you will find on sale in virtually every country you care to visit.

And not only on sale but, year in year out, proving to be enduringly popular.

Classics of their kind.

Yet Forsyth's beginnings as an author were scarcely auspicious. The first four publishers to read his first manuscript turned it down.

Decisions they must, years later, be still deeply regretting as that book is regarded with awe by the publishing industry.

"The Day of the Jackal" made Forsyth one of the world's best-selling authors. That book, and subsequently "The Odessa File", "The Dogs of War" and "The Devil's Alternative" have each proved to be phenomenal successes in thirty-six countries. They have been translated into some thirty languages, and have sold over 20 million copies.

Forsyth's latest, a collection of short stories entitled "No Comebacks", is certain to add to these impressive statistics.



Yet quality rather than quantity has always been Forsyth's primary concern.

Just five books have hardly been a prolific output - read one and you will realise why.

The Forsyth style - a blend of uncannily authentic detail, superb storytelling, a meticulously constructed plot - takes a long, long time.

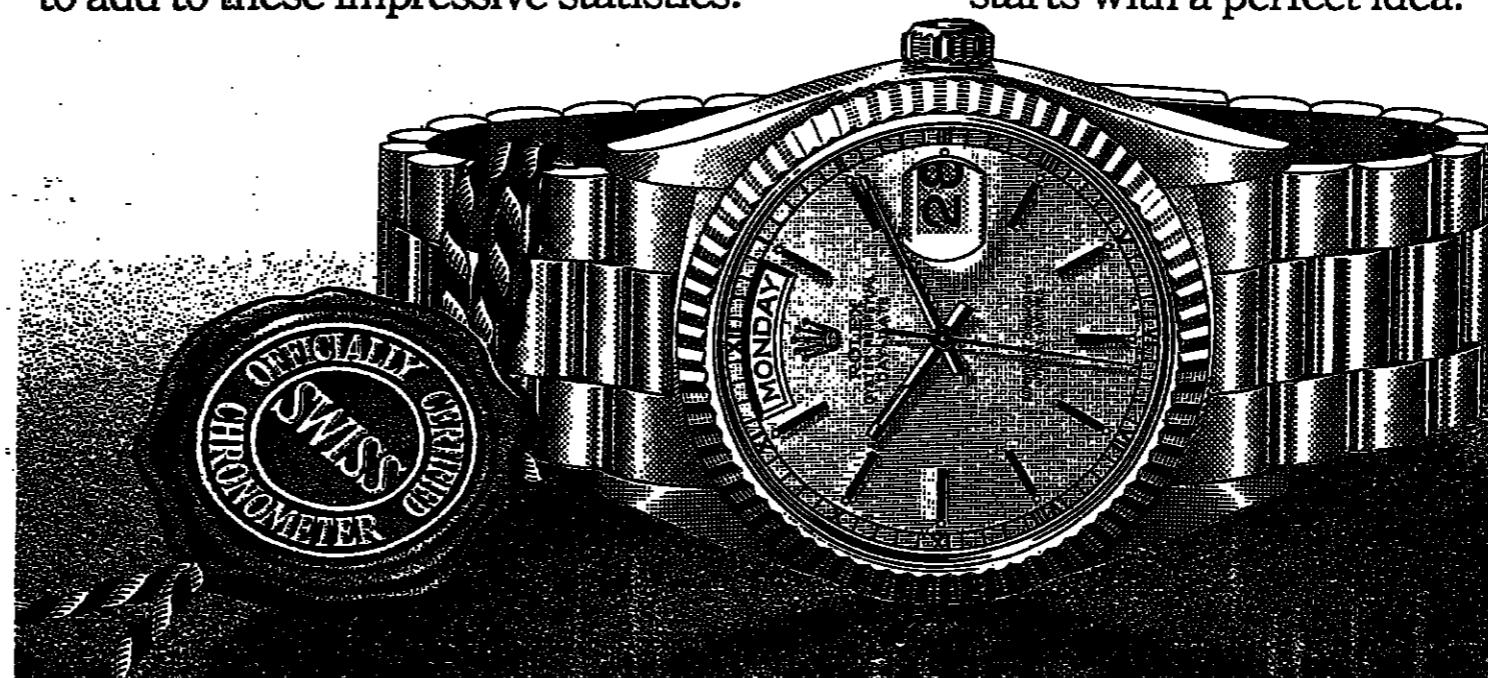
Despite many attempts it is a style no other has been able to reproduce.

Quality rather than quantity is also the principle behind the watch that Frederick Forsyth wears. A Rolex Oyster Day-Date Chronometer in 18ct. gold.

"For me, this is simply the best watch there is," he says. "It's very tough, waterproof, and completely reliable so I never have to take it off whatever I'm doing. It's also very well designed and obviously a great deal of time, care and effort have gone into its construction. That's why the idea works so supremely well."

And, as Frederick Forsyth knows, a famous, international success starts with a perfect idea.

ROLEX
of Geneva



Pictured: The Rolex Day-Date Chronometer in 18ct. gold, with matching bracelet.

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Peter Ackroyd

SPECTRUM

Does cholesterol really kill you?

The latest medical villain is cholesterol. Too much leads to heart disease, or so fashionable opinion would have us believe. But is this claim supported by fact? Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent, looks at the conflicting evidence

Coronary heart disease kills more than 150,000 people in Britain each year, and is the single biggest cause of death. It is more lethal in numbers of victims than all cancers combined. Increasingly, the chief agent provocateur behind the disease is being identified in just one word: cholesterol.

In America earlier this year a medical study, at \$150m believed to be the most expensive ever conducted, not only confirmed that cholesterol in the blood is directly linked with heart disease, but also showed that lowering cholesterol levels in the blood significantly reduces the incidence of heart attacks.

Radical changes in the British way of eating are already being advocated by some leading health experts, and they point to such evidence for support. Within the next decade, they hope to cut the death toll of coronary heart disease by up to a quarter, largely through influencing our choice of diet.

But what is cholesterol, is it as much of a killer as some scientists say, and what should we do about it?

If there were such an organization as the Cholesterol Defence League, it would now be leaping to its feet to serve us a timely reminder of a few facts. We need cholesterol. We should die without it. It is produced in the liver in greater quantities than it is delivered into our systems through the food we eat. It is essential for making our cell membranes and hormones, and vital for our digestion.

The problem with cholesterol is that it is not soluble in the bloodstream. It is a fatty, waxy substance which can build up over the years to clog and choke the arteries until the blockages are so severe that the blood simply can no longer reach the heart or brain. The result of such a process, which may take several decades, is a heart attack or stroke.

Scientific studies have shown that the higher the level of blood cholesterol, or its main component, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-cholesterol), the greater the risk of such heart disease developing. Those foods which contain high levels of cholesterol have long been identified, and nutritionists and dieticians warn constantly of the dangers of too many eggs, too much cheese, and so on.

It all seems simple enough. Some

foods contain too much cholesterol; the more cholesterol in the blood, the more chance of a heart attack; solution - eat less of those hazardous foods. In addition, do not smoke cigarettes, watch your weight and take regular exercise, and a distinguished group of health professionals forecast last week, yours could be one of 40,000 lives a year saved as a result.

But, of course, the case against cholesterol is not as simple as that. Some otherwise impressive scientific studies have been inconclusive about the extent to which reducing blood cholesterol can lower the risk of coronary heart disease.

Three months ago, the results of the biggest trial were announced in America. It was a research project which had lasted 10 years and involved 3,806 men, all with higher than average cholesterol levels. Half of them were put on daily doses of a cholesterol-lowering drug, cholestyramine, and the others were given a placebo.

At the end of the study, those who had taken the drug had suffered 19 per cent fewer heart attacks, and their death rate from such attacks was 24 per cent lower than the rate for those in the placebo group. Their average blood cholesterol level was 8.5 per cent lower.

The project director, Professor Basil Rifkind, said that the evidence was "the turning point we have been waiting for" and Dr Robert Levy, vice president for health sciences at Columbia University, its former director, said: "If we can get everyone to lower his cholesterol 10 per cent to 15 per cent by cutting down on fat and cholesterol in the diet, heart attacks will decrease by 20 to 30 per cent."

The *Lancet* commented: "These new results suggest strongly that energetic cholesterol reduction can reduce the high risk (of people with higher than average levels) perhaps by up to half."

The study has prompted British surveys, including one involving 25,000 patients due to start this summer, and agreement among some leading doctors that everyone aged over 30 should have a blood cholesterol test carried out by their GP; such a check once every 10 years would be a sufficient warning of impending risk of related illness.

In a document published last week, *Coronary Heart Disease Prevention - Plans for Action*, a group of medical experts and health professionals, including nutritionists and dieticians, called for improved labelling of foods to enable consumers to identify foods according to their fat content, and emphasized the need to educate the public better about healthy diet.

However, some scientists and doctors remain unconvinced that the risk of heart disease can be reduced by eating less cholesterol, and unimpressed by the recent findings. The reductions in cholesterol in men taking part in the American study, they point out, were achieved not through diet, but by drugs.

Dr James Le Fanu, medical editor of *Medical News*, a journal for GPs, is highly critical of current attitudes on cholesterol and diet: "The effect of these 'plans for action' will be as in the past. Some people will be frightened enough into making minor changes such as substituting margarine for butter or using skimmed milk. This

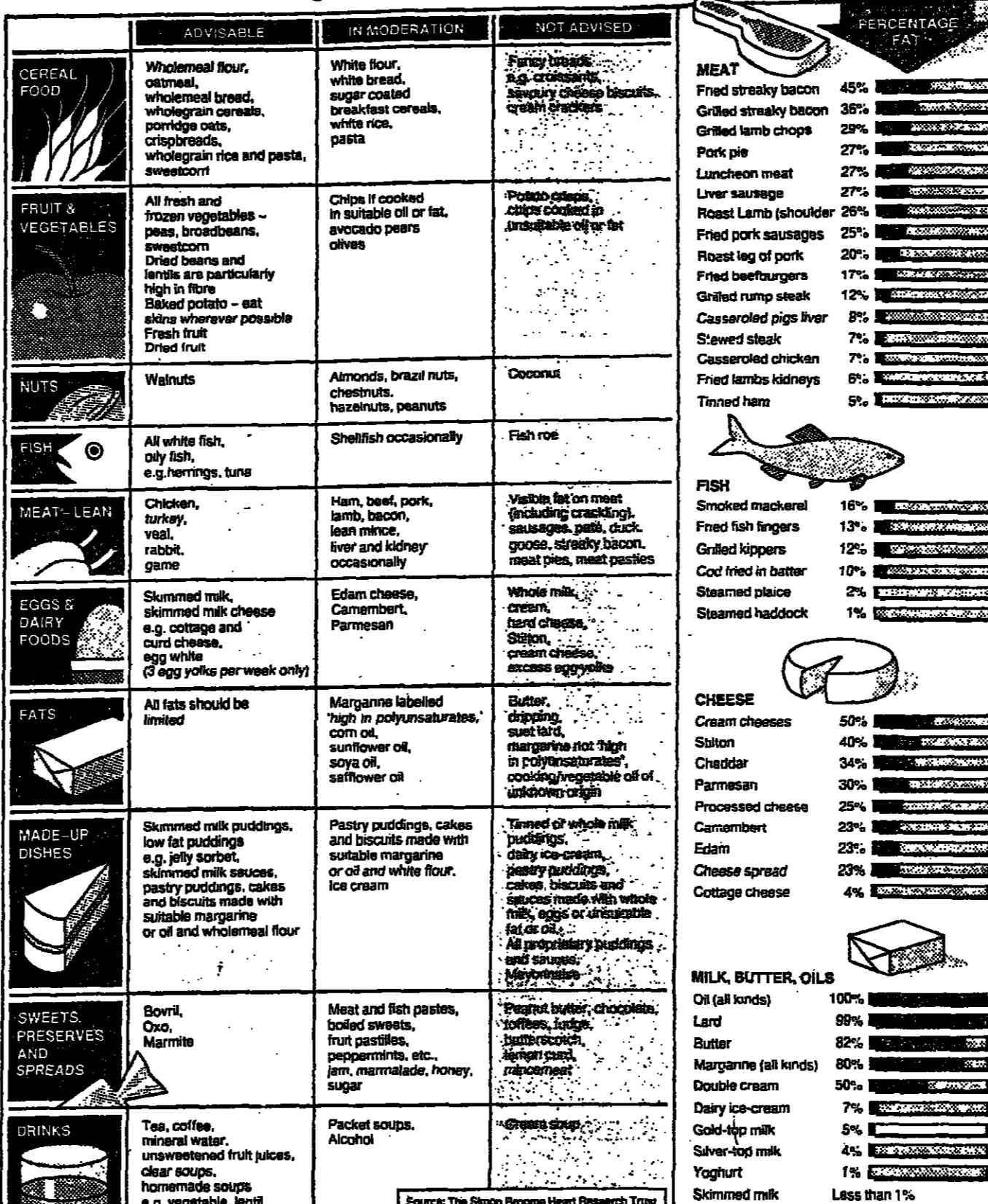
will not influence their blood cholesterol."

He argues that the body's mechanisms are so powerfully designed to maintain steady levels of cholesterol that attempting to influence them by changing what we eat requires such radical changes in diet as to be impractical.

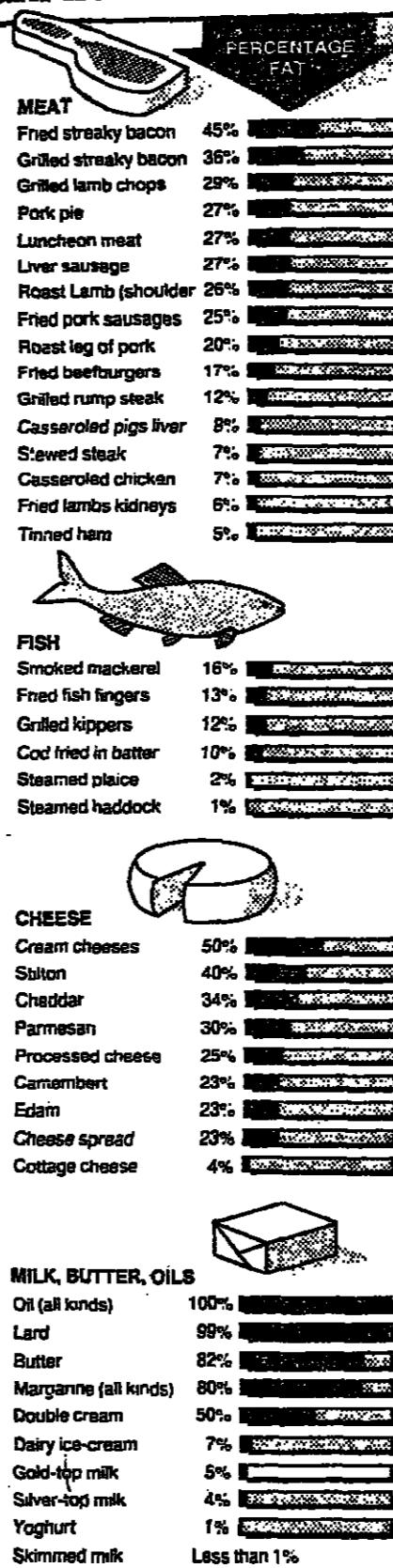
Cholesterol is undoubtedly a risk

factor, but other factors such as family history, blood pressure, cigarette smoking, age and sex, have also to be taken into account. The complete picture on cholesterol is not yet available to scientists, and more studies are in progress. Meanwhile, however unjustly, health educationists suggest that, in dietary terms, cholesterol is guilty until proven innocent.

Cholesterol: a guide to which foods contain how much



Source: The Simon Broome Heart Research Trust



John Grimwade

moreover... Miles Kington

In all the euphoria over British Rail's profit of £4m, one problem has remained unsolved. Who are "other passengers"? If you studied the statistical breakdown of BR's passengers, you will remember that along with all those who commute, go on company business or reach holiday destinations by train, 3 per cent are listed as "other passengers". Who are these people of mystery?

I have been doing a little private interviewing of "other passengers" and present my research data here...

Theirina Ladbrooke: "I test equipment for a firm that makes personal stereo systems. We've had a lot of complaints that people using personal stereos on trains can be heard up to three coaches away - it's the drums that cause the trouble, usually - so I go on trains to see if our new, improved stereo system can be heard by other passengers. What? Yes, it can actually. But we've also discovered that passengers never complain at the time, so we're going ahead and making it anyway."

Malcolm Snugg: "I'm a mole in the Foreign Office. I generally do most of my handing over of secrets to the Russians on BR trains. Why? Beats me. My theory is that the Russians are great drinkers and they love the fact that British rail buffet bars can be open for vodka even outside licensing hours."

Iris Penny: "I'm testing British Rail catering for Egon Ronay. We're at our wit's end for our next guide actually - we've done stations and service areas and hospitals and there didn't seem much left to test. Then we had the brainwave - train buffets! Bit useless, actually, as it's always a different buffet and staff every day, so a guide wouldn't help you much, but it's great fun. Have a Scotch egg?"

Martin Taplow: "I'm BBC researcher doing research for a new series called *The Steps of Paul Theroux*, Beryl Bainbridge and J. B. Priestley. It's going to be terrific if we can get the right presenter, but unfortunately the few people who haven't done this sort of programme have all refused. Don't suppose you'd like to? No? Oh, well."

Ian Sproat: "I'm Ian Sproat and I'm looking for a constituency to represent in Parliament. I'm doing a lot of travelling at the moment."

Keith Wilbershaw: "That's not my name, actually. I'd rather not give my real name as I haven't paid for a ticket. No, I'm in no danger of being caught. Yes, of course I'll tell you. You buy a British Rail uniform and a signal lamp, and sit there looking as if you're driving to work. The only embarrassing moment I ever had was when the driver of a train I was on fell ill, and the guard asked me to drive the train instead. I bluffed my way through all right, but we did miss out one or two stations before I spotted where the brakes were."

Matthew Sprake: "I am a director of a computer software company operating between Bristol and London, and this seat is my registered business office. That means I can claim my rail fare against tax. Also - and this is the beauty of it - I can claim all the fuel used by the engine as a legitimate business expense. We haven't paid any tax for three years."

Jimmy Savile: "Hi gals and guys, Jimmy Savile here, travelling by train because that's the only way to travel, believe me, especially if you're Jimmy Savile and you have a little card saying 'This is Jimmy Savile OBE, he can travel anywhere free'; oh yes, it makes a lot of sense."

Plantation planning

WPA GUIDE
NEW YORK

How was it that slaves in the United States reproduced themselves demographically while slaves elsewhere failed to do so? John Campbell, of the University of Minnesota, writing in this month's *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, answers the question with evidence from a Georgia cotton plantation that the work was organized by the plantation owner to allow sufficient flexibility for pregnant and nursing slaves to undertake lighter duties at such times in the interests of a more efficient, productive and numerous labour force.

Campbell's work is part of the recent interest in the actual experience of enslavement in America. Books like Eugene Genovese's *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made*, William Freehling's *Slavery and Freedom*, Herbert Gutman's *The Black Family and John Blassingame's The Slave Community*, all examine the society from which the slaves came and the sustenance and transmission of their traditions and culture.

Indian country

In history as well as on the screen, the American Indian experience has largely been confined to the American west - even when decades of romanticism over the "cowboys"

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: AMERICAN HISTORY

with their neighbours as did countless European states, while George Frederickson dispels the myth of the "empty lands" of America in *White Supremacy: A Comparative Study in American and South African History*.

Poverty guide

WPA GUIDE
NEW YORK

In the just published second volume of his massive series of *Anglo-American Relations in Colonial Times*, The Ambiguous Iroquois, The Covenant Chain Confederation of Indians with its Beginnings to the Lancaster Treaty of 1744, Francis Jennings emphasizes the cooperation as much as the conflict which marked the first hundred years of colonial experience. Daniel K. Richter, writing in the William and Mary Quarterly, shakes the Iroquois Confederacy (composed of the Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk) from their shibboleth of bloodthirsty savages who wielded tomahawks and waged war for sheer sport, and suggests that they went to war for the same sort of social demands and disputes

French connexion

Why there was no socialist party in the United States is a perennial question that some American social historians are trying to redefine. Sean Wilentz and Gary Gerstle, of Princeton University, and Mike Merrill in his study of the pre-revolution system of a border economy, are tracing what they identify as an indigenous strand of American radicalism. Republicanism, they argue, was not always the capitalistic, opportunity-oriented economy of the pioneer, but to many immigrants in the nineteenth century it was overlaid with the French republican attributes of community and collectivism. It was this tradition that was

reunited with the slaves' experience of trying to reunite their families and establish themselves on an independent basis

Fifth freedom

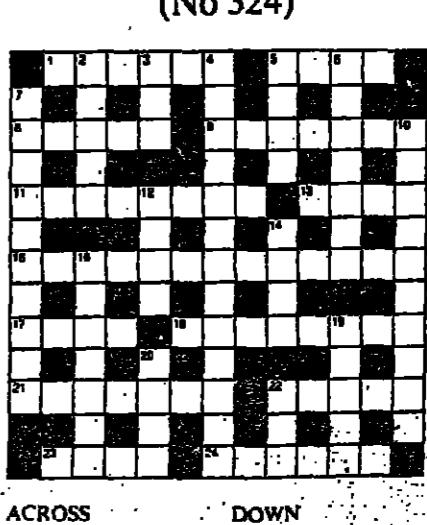
In 1941, Roosevelt proclaimed that America must fight for her "four freedoms" of religion and speech, from want and fear. Three years later, in a massive advertising campaign, the Hoover vacuum cleaner company urged that the fifth freedom is "freedom of choice" - of consumer goods. The study of consumerism is far advanced in the US starting in the 1890s with Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backwards* and Thorstein Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*. Social observers are all agreed on the importance of consumption in twentieth-century American culture, but historians have begun to ask basic questions about what exactly is a consumer culture

Legal rights

History-by-state is big in the US. This month a resolution in Congress introduced by Senator Orrin Hatch and Representative Barbara Boxer, established for the third year running March as Women's History Month and celebrates women's part in every major movement for progressive social change in the USA. A Bill has been introduced into Congress for the preservation of the landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted (above left) the architect of New York's Central Park.

Juliet Gardner

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 324)

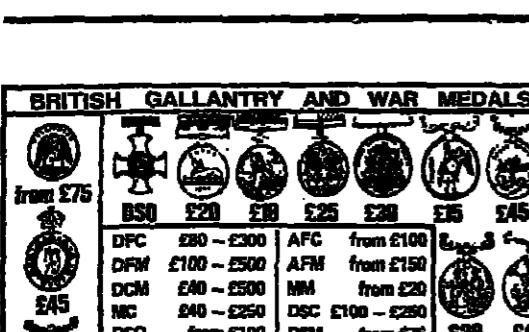


ACROSS
1. Gambler (6)
2. Custom (5)
3. Toddler (3)
4. 37th US President (7.1.5.)
5. Car trunk (4)
6. Crying (7)
7. Gullet (10)
8. Cash machine (10)
9. Pigment (4)
10. King (4)
11. Undivided office (4.4)
12. Droop (4)
13. 112 pounds (13)
14. C (4)
15. Illicit (8)
21. Speaker's cravat (7)
22. Purify (5)
23. Rush away (4)
24. Sibling's son (6)

DOWN
1. Pedigree (11)
2. 11 Ani (13)
3. White collar (17)
4. Ugly (8)
5. Espionage (12)
6. Bacilli (21)
7. Ionic (23)
8. Batiste (24)
9. Sheds (24)
10. Caliph (1)
11. Sated (2)
12. Thoughts (3)
13. Emetic (4)
14. Helcat (12)
15. Hubbub (16)
16. Causeus (19)
17. Nonce (20)
18. Alms (19)

SOLUTION TO NO 323
ACROSS: 1. Coer. 4. Ellips. 8. Lotte. 9. In vitro
10. Pedigree. 11. Ani. 13. White collar. 17. Ugly
18. Espionage. 21. Bacilli. 22. Ionic. 23. Batiste
24. Sheds.

DOWN: 1. Caliph. 2. Sated. 3. Thoughts
4. Emetic. 5. Live. 6. Petunia. 7. Emetic
12. Olympics. 14. Helcat. 15. Hubbub. 16. Causeus
19. Nonce. 20. Alms



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THE MIGHTY MILLINERS

Portrait photographs by Suresh Karadia



John Boyd: royal toques, veils and bows, turbans and fez. From 91 Walton Street, Chelsea

The Easter Bonnet is no longer on parade. But a combination of street and royal style have made London the hat capital of the fashion world.

Last month it was off in Paris to extrovert, egg-headed Stephen Jones, a young British milliner who has now been taken up by directional French designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Thierry Mugler. Stephen Jones put the fez back into hats, making the North African shape a motif in the pop world and a badge of style for the streetwise.

This season his most dramatic hats follow the shapes of 1950's cars and the easter fez and turbans come up in chintz. Stephen Jones, who says that he likes to make "light-hearted hats", trained at the couture house Lachasse before setting up his Soho boudoir.

Last week, John Boyd, the gentle self-effacing milliner to the Princess of Wales, unveiled the silk organza, the crin and the net of his new collection. The Queen Mary toque is his important shape, with tufts, plumes and a splendid corkscrew spiral sprouting from the

crown. Next season he will be producing for the first time a wholesale collection that will put Princess Diana's perky felts and straws in the shops.

The white satin boater, decorated with a ruff of black and white net, an Eastern Promise black pillbox dangling with Roman coins and an Arabic cowl in silver lamé will be exclusively for clients at his Chelsea shop.

London's mightiest milliners have traditionally been helped by a royal connection, for hats are society's souffles: delicious concoctions served up at the best occasions.

Modern hats are fun - witty champagne saucer cocktail hats, high crowned chimney pots of Hobo-style, manish felts for rainy days. This season's hats have in common sculptural moulding, small brims, very shallow or, by contrast, very deep crowns, and an emphasis on texture.

The many important hatters working out of London share a belief in craft as well as creation. They all have a background and training that makes the most frivolous hat a serious business.



Stephen Jones and his sculptural hat inspired by 1950's car styling. From 34 Lexington Street, W1. Photograph: Peter Aschworth

GRAHAM SMITH



Three and half million hats each year come under the control of Graham Smith. He is design director of Kangol and his imaginative, fashion-conscious hats (pith helmets and textured rags this season) are mass market leaders. But the elegant, elongated Graham Smith also designs for Jean Muir and makes for Harrods the haute couture creations of the legendary Paulette of Paris. He believes that hats must reflect fashion in clothes, which is where he started out at the Royal College of Art and in his early career with Lanvin in Paris and Michael in London. He worked for 14 years from his own studio and can now bask in the knowledge that the Basque beret he made for Kangol is a world-wide best seller.

Graham Smith for Kangol: straw pith helmet with twisted mesh trimming on the current safari fashion trail £125 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1 and Melfa of Cheltenham. Textured weave suit by George Rech £135 from Viva, Golders Green.

September 3, Birmingham. Cream silk blouse from Viva. Jungle bead necklace from Fenwick of Bond Street. Hair by Shaun at Daniel Galvin. Make-up by Cheryl for Revlon using their Blonde collection. Photograph: Robert Mackintosh.

BERNSTOCK & SPIERS



"All our hats are slightly odd," Paul Bernstock says of the colourful crownless brims, eye-catching mixtures of colour and texture and pull-on tifiers that crumple the shape of the conventional hat. Thelma Spiers is the other half of a

partnership that started at Middlesex Poly and launched the funky hat as young London style. They make for themselves, sell to Whistles and Joseph Tricot, who currently stock a version of Thelma's wrap cotton hat (left) fastened with a kilt pin at the crown. Paul (right) wears a cotton knit cap with flock motif. Bernstock and Spiers now make other original accessories after the hats. But their strength, Paul says, is making wearable, everyday hats.

DAVID SHILLING



"My prime passion is the head and the hat, but I am actually a designer," David Shilling says of his first capsule collection of dresses. The sculptural lines he likes for his hats (conical straw hand-painted with fluorescent colours) are echoed in his five silk dresses (from £325) and especially in his bold black and white print. The hats include a versatile double-brim straw whose three component parts can be worn in different ways, 1920's cloches, and a coat-hanger hat in homage to the surrealists. Another dash of wit is his bow-tie hat, chic in black straw, shaped into a wing collar at the front.

Hat and silk print from David Shilling, 44 Chiltern Street W1. Make-up: Blonde by Revlon. Photograph: Alistair Hughes.

*Frederick Fox by appointment at 87/91 New Bond Street or from 169 Sloane Street SW1.



Angela Gore



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Charles of the Ritz

Clocks of timeless artistry

The great - and controversial - Easter Egg Hunt is officially over. With a nice sense of paschal timing, the last of the 12 caskets was uncorked on Maundy Thursday to the relief of conservators and the sponsors, Cadbury's Chocolate.

The stubby nursery-rhyme figures, the licking red enamel flames and the gold streamers of wind blowing across the fairy-tale eggs, have inspired their makers, Garrards, to further flights of fancy.

Silversmith Alec Styles laid the gold and enamel eggs. But the Crown jeweller himself, William Summers, produced the musical mina-



tures that are giving a Fabergé feel to the Regent Street shop. A graceful gold grand piano, with elaborate enamel floral decorations, lifts its lid to show an eight-day clock. Inspired, perhaps, by the curves of a Fabergé terrestrial globe in the royal collection at Sandringham, Mr Summers has now made a gold kettle drum, complete with jewelled drumsticks. The skin swivels to reveal a gleaming, red enamel clock-face.

"It is tremendous fun for us to have a chance to make something super and to stretch the craftsmen to their limits", Mr Summers says. "In the old days, we had private patrons. Now we have heads of businesses."

The musical miniatures, which also include a violin, an enamel and diamond military drum, and a harp, have not yet found an orchestral (or royal) patron. They are on sale to any collector with thousands to spare.

It might seem difficult to compete with the Royal Family's Fabergé elephant that George V gave to George V in 1929 as the most exquisite of adult playthings. But at least the Garrards goodies tell the time. The miniatures are part of a growing collection of objets d'art on sale alongside the magnificent jewelery.

THE ANSWER YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR ...

PROBLEM:

The "smile" lines around my eyes and mouth are becoming very noticeable. Can I do anything to reduce them?





Take-off at last?

Thwarted in his third attempt to become a Tory by-election candidate, Iain 'Deep' Sproat is now poised to do for Europe what Freddie Laker did for the transatlantic route. I hear he has just been drafted in to revitalise an airline - which he refuses to identify - and has applied to the Civil Aviation Authority for a licence to fly into Europe's smaller cities and towns, the so-called third category airports.

Sproat, whose ideal would be to follow the lead of former President Carter and announce a free-for-all in the skies, could scarcely be better qualified for the job. As the former Trade under-secretary responsible for aviation, he claimed to have produced an "almost miraculous turnaround" in the finances of British Airways, and relentlessly fought for its privatisation. Alas, Sproat, a consultant with Rothschild's, may find his latest venture as hard to realize as his political ambitions: when asked what he had learned as aviation minister, he said "how extraordinarily burdened the industry is by levies and quotas, permissions, and regulations, bans and controls, quantos and form filling...". One thing is sure: He will not model his airline on the BA he first encountered in 1981 - "a magnum of perks and privileges."

Trap one

The unknown captive of the Libyan embassy siege was Shelley, a bearded collie stranded in a car three doors away. Art dealers Michael and Dorothy Bach, on their way to a sale at Christie's, had left the car for only three minutes when the shots were fired. When they returned they were refused access to St James's Square and begged the police to release Shelley - with a warning that she is "devilishly fierce" with anyone in uniform. She was rescued at 11 pm and spent the night in Bow Street police cells. Mr Bach tells me his only worry now is that the car, a blue Capri, is still outside the embassy, on a meter. "I hope they don't nick me for excess time."

Defence rests

John Rae, head of Westminster School, has refused an offer by Lady Olga Maitland to become the first president of her Women and Families for Defence. He has every sympathy with her aims to counter CND, but says he wants to keep a low profile. This is understandable since he almost lost his job last year because of his wife's book about public schools. *A World Apart*. One tale related to a master's wife who had introduced an annual crop of 100 boys to the "various pleasures of sexual activity". Dr Rae gallantly sprang to his wife's defence and was later called before a special committee of the Headmaster Conference to explain the book.

Yesterday Lady Olga refused to discuss her approach to Dr Rae, but said she must find a willing candidate before the group's annual meeting on May 12. She is at pains to prove her outfit is non-party. "Hard right Tories are not being considered," she told me. "I am very choosy." Dr Rae would have been ideal. He is a member of the SDP.

BARRY FANTONI



"I suppose he realizes it's not a football club?"

Dean on screen

After signing up footballer Kenny Dalglish for a soccer play, Channel 4 has called yet another TV hopeful from an equally unlikely source - the theology department of Durham University. She is Dr Ann Lockett, Dean of Divinity, who makes her debut on Sunday chairing a discussion on the controversial Jesus: *The Evidence*. The Monty Python-esque reconstruction of the Scriptures continues to cause a furore, with objections lodged at the IBA by Lord Home of the Hirsel and the Earl of Perth, while Anglican, Catholic and Methodist authorities are as one in deplored its "unbalanced" and "speculative" approach. Meanwhile I am told that nuns at a convent in Berkshire are offering prayers for the souls of the misguided Channel 4 moguls.

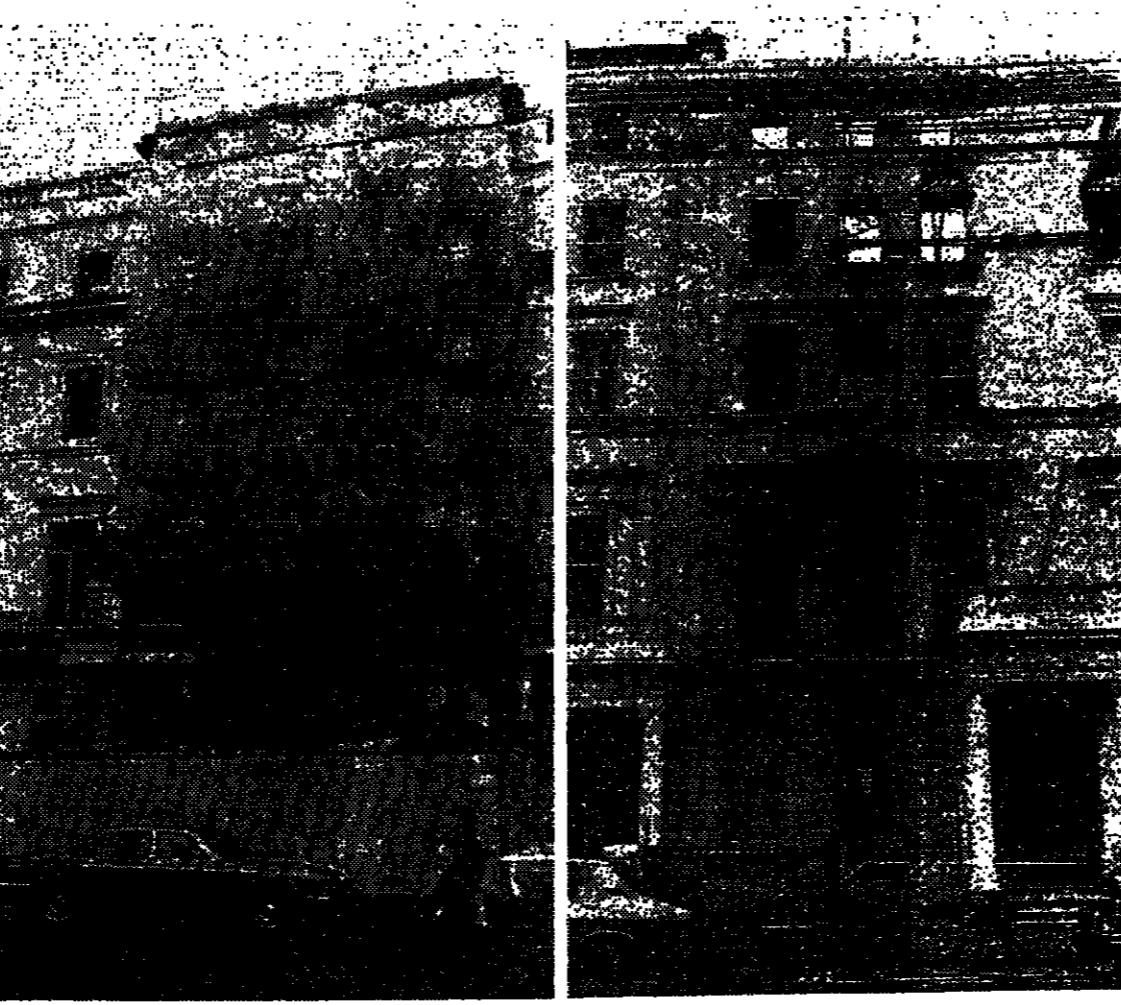
... mayor on air

Sam King, mayor of Southwark in south London, is about to set up a Brixton-based black gospel radio station to be broadcast over a 50-mile radius - and may appoint himself as disc jockey. His supporters have already raised £80,000, and there is nothing the Pharaoh can do to stop it. The Pharaoh is his name for Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary. "The Pharaoh cannot keep us from bringing the music to the people, no more than the king of Egypt could keep God's people from the Promised Land."

PHS

Gavin Stamp on the diplomatic outrage to London architecture

His Excellency the vandal



Gutted: East German embassy, Belgrave Square

Destroyed: Iranian embassy, Princes Gate



Destroyed: Chinese embassy, Portland Place



that they intended to demolish and rebuild their embassy. Under pressure from the Foreign Office, the Environment Secretary granted conditional consent for demolition of both houses in 1973 and again in 1978, despite the opposition of both Westminster City Council and the GLC, which argued that in normal circumstances there would be no hesitation in recommending that they should be preserved.

When, in 1981, these Adam houses - immediately opposite the headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects - were torn down, the conditions imposed by the Secretary of State, when permission to demolish was granted, were flagrantly flouted. Original features, such as chimney-pieces, were thrown out into skips and not retained. A new embassy, with replica facades, is now being built by Colin Penn, a Modern Movement architect of the 1930s and sympathetic to Peking.

Diplomatic expediency thus destroyed historic buildings which had managed to survive both the Luftwaffe and commercial pressures for redevelopment. The sad fact is that today very few foreign legations can be trusted with our fine historic buildings (not least, I fear, the British abroad): they ought not to have them. One legation which it is still a pleasure to visit is that of the Indians, for India House in the Aldwych, a good work by Herbert Baker of the 1920s, is quite unsplendid.

The Indians, indeed, have the right idea, for back in New Delhi all the embassies and legations are concentrated in a distant part of the capital where they are much less of a danger to public order and safety.

The same policy ought to be adopted in London. The Libyans have no business in a fine house in the centre of the West End: when they return - and no doubt eventually they will - they and the representatives of other powers should be moved elsewhere, so liberating a number of fine historic buildings from destructive and secret uses.

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A vacuum lies at the heart of Tory thinking about penal policy, argues David Walker

Prisons: must Brittan be a slave to tradition?

in public policy. Where is the equivalent for the criminal justice system of the Family Policy Group or the various welfare state reviews? Brittan came to the Home Office with no New Right intellectual baggage; for officials at Queen Anne's Gate there has been no equivalent of Sir Keith Joseph's reading list of radical right texts. Well might Home Office civil servants say, as a statement of fact: "There is no great market for principles here."

This pragmatism reflects the final exhaustion of the great liberal certainties of the 1960s about the rehabilitative potential of prison - the replacement of punishment by "treatment". Even left-of-centre criminologists have now looked at the figures often enough to agree that turning prisoners into skilled fate operators or skilled encounter-group participants does not cut crime or recidivism.

Pragmatism goes on with a Home Secretary eye on the Conservative Party conference. The backwoodsmen have to be palliated with the appearances of severity and can, as Lord Whitelaw found, veto change. Having made an inauspicious start in office in the hanging debate last summer Brittan has since led a double life. He has alternated between appearing tough (as in his extension of the experimental "short sharp shock" regime before its effectiveness had been tested) and faintly liberal, in advocating community service orders to try to stem the increase in the prison population.

Either way, no one can accuse Brittan of radicalism or institutional iconoclasm, or of adopting the theoretical rigour which, sometimes, has marked Thatcherism elsewhere.

Were Brittan interested in eman-

cipating himself from the tradition, where might he turn for his cutting edge? The Chicago school of free marketeers is of limited use here. Neo-Benthamites include Patricia Morgan, author of *Delinquent Fantasies*, a critique of the sociological callousness underpinning juvenile justice, which is said to have influenced Tory ministers while in opposition. Miss Morgan says that the law should restrict itself to an individual's criminal acts and abandon attempts (expressed mainly in the juvenile courts) to interfere with background or family or leave "punishment" to social workers.

The neo-Benthamites believe in prisoners' rights, a subject currently being tested in the courts. For Miss Morgan and the others in a ruler-governed society prisoners should not be subject to arbitrary jurisdiction - a view held strongly by penal liberals and also, privately, by Mr Brittan himself, although he is reluctant to admit it for fear of upsetting the Prison Officers' Association and the *Daily Mail*.

Criminology is not great shakes as an academic discipline and criminologists of a right-of-centre disposition are rare; there is no Patrick Minford equivalent among them. The result is that the present Home Secretary, like those before him, would find it very difficult (even if he wanted to) to place any intellectual distance between himself and the permanent Home Office machine, aided by a phalanx of (mainly liberal) pressure groups. Here is one slice of the public sector which looks set to survive Thatcherism completely intact.

Roger Scruton

Bigots in a class of their own

however, to the attention of the local National Union of Teachers, which saw an opportunity to display that concern for truth and evidence which has ever been the virtue of the teaching profession. It passed the following resolution and broadcast it to the world in a "Press Statement":

"We strongly condemn the views expressed by Ray Honeyford in an article in *The Salisbury Review*, winter 1984. We feel that these views contravene the local authority policies on race relations and multicultural education. His experience and education make it impossible for him to believe the nonsense put out by the Commission for Racial Equality (a government quango) which survives by discovering racial conflicts where no one had previously noticed them."

Mr Honeyford's article discusses critically the local authority's policies; therefore he should be sacked. This totalitarian argument is clearly of wide application.

Mr Honeyford is headmaster of a multiracial school in Bradford. He must confront each day the fate of white working-class children, who constitute the "ethnic minority" in a growing number of inner-city schools, and whose educational opportunities are increasingly threatened.

He must take note of the large-scale absenteeism among Asian children, whose parents frequently send them to the Indian sub-continent during term-time, in blatant disregard of the laws of England. He must encounter Asian parents who are determined to impose the values and attitudes of the Indian sub-continent on their children, and in particular to subject their daughters to restrictions which are incompatible with the practices of British education, and which the left would condemn as sexist were they not imposed by people with brown skin.

He is brought into contact with the extensive propaganda against our schools and curriculum, produced by people who despise our traditions of understatement, civilized discourse and respect for truth. He must deal with teachers who perceive the professional advantage of supporting multicultural education, and of making race into the kind of "high profile" issue that the sowers of discord would like it to be. He is asked to "respond positively" to suggestions that he censor textbooks, that he give equal weight to Shakespeare and to the works of Linton Kwesi Johnson (author of the immortal *Ingan is a Bitch*), and that he show no preference for standard English over creole or pidgin.

Mr Honeyford, with the natural instinct of the rational animal, recorded some of these experiences, drew attention to the problems presented by multicultural education, criticized the fatuity of fashionable solutions, and presented, in British fashion, a sceptical conclusion. All of which is part of the normal operation of the spirit of compromise.

Mr Honeyford's article came,

Robin Cook

Let's make the red flag green

Three years ago I addressed the annual meeting of the Socialist Environmental and Resources Association (SERA). My theme was the wilful indifference of mainstream British politics to ecological questions in relation to the economic problems, and their prescriptions.

I wrote up the argument and submitted it to the *New Socialist*, which provided fresh data for my thesis by ignoring it for a year and then proposing that we hack it down to those paragraphs criticizing Labour's economic strategy. As I was by then one of the party's economic spokesmen, I had to answer no.

Rereading it recently for publication by SERA I am struck by the extent to which the conundrum which I had posed has deepened rather than resolved itself in the intervening period. Why have British politics proved so impervious to the ecological perspective? It is not the lack of material. The present period in our history poses a full catechism of issues that invite ecological analysis.

Stripped to its essentials our present economy might serve as a paradigm of economists' criticism of the inherent contradiction of materialist society, turning as it does on an expanding appetite for consumer goods financed by the extraction of a contracting resource.

In this case, North Sea oil. The remorseless erosion of our countryside has been given a hungry cutting edge in the past decade, whetted by EEC grants for the destruction of heath and woodlands. Finally, the emergence of a new economic class of the permanently unemployed - the non-working class - raises in painfully acute form the creation of social hierarchies and erosion of self-respect which thoroughgoing ecologists hold implicit in the division of labour.

Nor has there been any absence of examples from next door to demonstrate the potential resonance of an appeal to ecological principles. In France, Mitterrand obtained his presidency partly through his endorsement by Brice Lalonde, the environmental candidate who advised the million electors who supported him in the first ballot to transfer in the second to the *Parti Socialiste*. In Germany the Greens have not only established a bridgehead in the Bundestag but have recruited Rudolf Bahro, a celebrated socialist theorist who chose to join the Greens rather than the SDP on his release from East Germany.

In its forthright response to that arms race, the Labour Party has found one common cause with the continental Greens. But in all other respects it has managed little more than a slight interest in how its concern for the exploitation of people might be widened to embrace concern at the exploitation of their environment, or how its commitment to increasing the quantity of work might accommodate an ambition to improve the quality of work.

A second period in opposition provided the party with an opportunity to widen its vision by absorbing an ecological perspective, and thus supply a missing dimension to British politics.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.



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A HEAD OF STEAM

After the almost too good to be true Easter weather it is back to business today in the Nottinghamshire coalfield and in London S.W.1. In St James's Square the blue hangings still occlude the scene, but at least there is now a clear and reasonably well assured denouement. Not so in Nottinghamshire or in the coalfields generally.

The delegate conference of the National Union of Miners workers on Maundy Thursday was a climax of sorts in the course of the dispute. It marked the conclusion of a successful procedural manoeuvre by Mr Scargill and those who think with him on the executive. It has been their aim to bring about a national strike without recourse to a national ballot; and they have managed to change the rules in the process so that when it does suit them to ballot the membership a simple majority in favour of a strike will do. All those miners who believed, and sometimes boasted, that they had a union in which there could be no national strike without the balloted endorsement of the membership as a whole are shown to have deceived themselves or to have been deceived.

The rolling strike has rolled. Those who calculated that it would be checked by the moderate coalfields, which could force a ballot which would go against a strike, were mistaken. Mr Scargill has proved the better judge and manipulator of the situation.

But the first chapter did not quite end with the Easter break.

SLOW ROUTE TO CHINA

When President Reagan was elected he would probably have brushed aside predictions that he would visit China four years later. Yet here he is, setting off on a slow journey to arrive there on Thursday. The change has been gradual. He campaigned on a policy that threatened to upset the carefully balanced relationship with China constructed by his predecessors. They had found that treating Taiwan as China had become increasingly unreal in terms of power politics, no matter how attractive by some moral criteria. Dr Kissinger's secret visit led to the Shanghai communiqué of 1973 and eventually to the establishment of full diplomatic relations in 1979. The essence of the arrangement was an agreement to disagree over the status of Taiwan.

Mr Reagan began his presidency by putting the clock into reverse, building up relations with Taiwan through arms sales and other signs of favour, arguing that it was American policy to be true to friends and hostile to communism. This simple view has since been modified. He has been unable to ignore the huge, looming presence of China, which seems bound to be one of the major economic (and maybe military) powers of the next century and is meanwhile a useful counter-weight to the Soviet Union in the Far East. American arms sales to Taiwan have been curbed, and exports of technology to China have been eased. A degree of balance has been restored.

Yet there is still uncertainty and caution in the American

A MUZZLE FOR NIGERIA

The new press law promulgated by the Nigerian military government last week is an assault upon the freedom of journalists. It is particularly deplorable in Nigeria because a country with an autocratic military regime needs a free press to administer some sort of checks and balances, and because there is a tradition of freedom of the press in Nigeria: the country has the most varied, lively and independent newspapers in the continent.

The new decree creates the offence of inaccurate reporting and allows for trial by a special tribunal of three military officers under the chairmanship of a judge. The onus of proof will be on the defendant. The tribunal will be able to impose two years' imprisonment on a journalist or a fine of about £10,000 on a publishing organization. The Government will also have the power to shut newspapers or radio stations for a year. No appeal will be allowed.

Almost from the time when it seized power on December 31 last year General Buhari's Government has let its im-

portunity with the press be known. Apart from making acid public comments, the regime has in detention two well-known commentators, Tai Solarin and Haroun Adamu, whose main offence is thought to be the outspoken newspaper columns they have written. More recently, the diplomatic correspondent and the assistant news editor of one of the more responsible and thoughtful of the Lagos newspapers, the *Guardian*, have been detained; their offence stems from the leaked publication in the newspaper of diplomatic appointments (no considerations of national security were involved).

General Buhari has said that this sort of law is necessary to protect government men from slanderous accusations and that discipline and responsibility are as necessary to the press as freedom. In fact, the Government already has the means to correct any inaccuracy it may detect since what its senior men say is invariably reported, and an operative Nigerian law of

patience with the press be known. Some trustees of charitable funds have a policy not to invest in companies whose businesses are substantially involved in alcohol, armaments, gambling, tobacco or oppressive regimes. They do not wish to receive profits earned by exploiting or causing suffering to "their neighbours". This still leaves a wide range of companies in which to invest.

In fact trustees, who consider it is morally wrong to invest in a country which denies the vote to four fifths of the population, may also consider

that it is prudent not to invest in such a country because in the long term there is likely to be social unrest in that country until the majority are able to vote.

If the law said that a trustee may not act in accordance with his or her conscience, then any trustee who is worthy to be trusted would have to "their neighbours". This still leaves a wide range of companies in which to invest.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. M. CAFFYN,
Field House,
Old Willingdon Road,
Priston, Eastbourne, East Sussex.

and contraction and more on high wages in the high productivity industry that could follow.

One has to look a little further to see what gives so unpromising a strike its buoyancy. One element is the belief that the government is assaulting the power of the trade unions - a true belief in so far as the Government is assaulting the abuse of that power. Here perhaps is ground on which to stand and fight, ground occupied by a heavily unionized and stubbornly defensive group of manual workers.

There is now a head a steam in the emergence of semi-permanent mass unemployment and the uncanny social tranquillity that so far accompanies it. It lies heavily on some of the regions where coal mining is concentrated. The outlook for the young especially is such as to blight many hopes of work, status, and the good things of life of television. In Mr Scargill they have an authentic radical rant to stir hope and breathe defiance into those who see nothing to gain in things as they are and nothing to lose in things as they might be.

These adventitious ingredients to the dispute in the coalfields will affect its temper and perhaps its duration. They require from the Government political finesse on top of the resolution ministers may be expected to show on the main issue.

view of China. In the 1970s it was fashionable to talk about playing the "China card" against the Soviet Union. The Chinese encouraged the idea by keeping up a continuous drumbeat of invective against the Soviet Union, which in turn showed every sign of fearing the emergence of a Sino-American alliance against it. This was one of the factors behind Soviet interest in detente with the United States. And China, of course, denounced detente with the same intransigence that it denounced the Soviet Union.

The death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976 and the consolidation of the Deng Xiaoping leadership in 1979 brought calmer attitudes all round. Ideological denunciation of the Soviet Union diminished, since China was embarking on experiments far more "revisionist" than those it had earlier condemned in the Soviet Union.

This means that it will not wish to be a card in American relations with Moscow. Yet it very badly needs American technology, trade, and other forms of assistance. The main Chinese interest, therefore, must be to maintain reasonably calm and constructive relations with both super powers, while not becoming too dependent on either or so intimate with one as to arouse the suspicion of the other.

This ought to suit the West reasonably well. A high level of tension between China and the Soviet Union, though it might seem tactically useful to the West in the short term, works against stability. Equally, a total rapprochement would produce a formidable coalition against the West. The present situation therefore gives the United States the opportunity to act as a stabilizing influence on both powers since both need American trade and each wishes to prevent the other getting too close to Washington. President Reagan could seize this opportunity and set the guidelines for an important period in American diplomacy.

One reason for China's tentative but unsteady interest in improved relations was fear that the United States was swinging back to Taiwan. Equally, one factor in the change in Mr Reagan's attitude was fear that China and the Soviet Union

will patch up their differences. However, there are other considerations at work. China is driving into some very ambitious experiments in economic modernization. It can do without expensive confrontations with the Soviet Union. It needs Soviet trade, and it needs to keep down its defence spending. Yet mutual suspicion still dictates a fairly cool and formal relationship.

This means that it will not wish to be a card in American relations with Moscow. Yet it very badly needs American technology, trade, and other forms of assistance. The main Chinese interest, therefore, must be to maintain reasonably calm and constructive relations with both super powers, while not becoming too dependent on either or so intimate with one as to arouse the suspicion of the other.

What the new law will do is to discourage the publication of stories embarrassing to the government. The mistake General Buhari makes is in thinking that unpublished stories die in fact they continue to circulate as rumour, gathering momentum. A secondary mistake is in thinking that sitting on the safety valve makes for safety.

Nigerian journalists treasure the words of a previous military ruler, General Yakubu Gowon. Asked in 1967 what he was going to do about the hostile press he was receiving, he said: "I cannot tell them what to do since we do not dictate policy to any press here. They have been independent as they ought to be. The press has to tell the truth to be objective and honest so that people can rely on what they print. They should tell us off when they feel we are wrong and comment when they feel it is worthwhile. We can take it." General Buhari should be able to take it too.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. M. CAFFYN,
Field House,
Old Willingdon Road,
Priston, Eastbourne, East Sussex.

A trustee's duty

From Mr R. J. M. Caffyn

Sir. Sir Robert Megarry is quoted as saying, that trustees cannot make moral gestures when considering investment, but must act as "the ordinary prudent man".

I hope he expects the ordinary prudent man to have a conscience. If a trustee received expert professional advice that the best financial return could be obtained by investing in a chain of sex shops,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An American lesson in urban renewal

From Mr Michael Brophy

Sir. On the day I returned from a visit as part of a delegation from the London Enterprise Agency to the City Partnership of New York, I learned with horror of the intended closure of a part of the Manchester Ship Canal.

Our delegation visited and discussed urban renewal and preservation projects. The difference between what has not been done in the port of Manchester and what has been done in South Street Seaport, New York, is "profit".

South Street Seaport, on the lower tip of Manhattan, is a thriving multi-million-dollar enterprise making money (although it is ultimately controlled by a not-for-profit foundation, which itself owns and runs the seafaring and port museum).

I would make a plea with whoever is responsible for the Manchester Ship Canal decision to do two things: first, to arrange a visit for themselves and their advisers to Boston, Baltimore and New York (to include the New York Port Authority, the City Partnership and also one or two of the big responsible private development corporations like Rouse Corporation).

Second, when they return home to lead a working conference of our own companies like Trafalgar, Taylor Woodrow, etc, and with the leading financial institutions. They should then sell central Government a total package it will find hard to refuse.

I believe the Manchester Ship Canal is a profit resource we cannot afford to lose. There are many

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL BROPHY, Director,

Charities Aid Foundation,

48 Pembury Road,

Tonbridge, Kent.

played 16-year-olds, which leads some to assert that they have opted out of YTS, but again I suspect that many of these are in the process either of moving from one job to another or from one YTS scheme to another.

Hopeful outlook for film-making

From Mr Adrian Scrope

Sir. David Hewson should know better than to call for embalming fluid for the British film industry (*The Times*, April 7), when the victim is looking so healthy. Over the past 30 years the film industry has had its obituary written many times, but rumours of its death have always been exaggerated.

It is equally fallacious to suggest that capital allowances have been solely responsible for the resurgence of the film industry over the past five years. That would be to deny the renewed excellence of the craft workers in this country and the competitive edge given by a favourable rate of exchange which has moved more than 35 per cent in Britain's favour while capital allowances have been operating.

Indeed, it would be an interesting calculation to establish who has benefited the most from capital allowances. Certainly the banks have been able to defer substantial amounts of corporation tax by leasing "British" films, but I suspect the allowances have benefited American companies more than British production facilities and personnel. Of course it will be regrettable if the Salford empire leaves our shores, but how many more "Superman" films can possibly make?

The Government is phasing out capital allowances over two years and one is forced to ask how long it

takes to wean a baby, even a delicate and talented one. The reverse of the coin, conveniently forgotten, is that tax on profit is a form of doom, is that tax on films as for every other type of industrial activity. That fact alone could make Britain a growing centre of production and distribution.

This Government's call to industry has been consistent. "Adapt, invest and be profitable or release talent and resources to new industries." It has encouraged risk-taking and the City financial institutions have responded well, as is evident from even a cursory examination of the consortia financing the hardware of the cable revolution.

The shift in tax incentives should lead to the creation of more film production funds, where the investors can spread their risks, look at a longer term strategy, and provide a much more solid base for the financing of feature films and television production in this country.

Instead of crying wolf, yet again, the leaders of the British film industry should face up to the challenge of making more winners than losers. The rest will follow.

Yours faithfully,

ADRIAN SCROPE,

Deputy Chairman,

Yellowhill Holdings Ltd.,

11 Cross Keys Close, W1.

April 16.

Tax framework for art

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA

Sir. May I add a factual footnote to Geraldine Norman's most welcome call for tax changes in order to retain our cultural inheritance (feature, April 14)?

She refers to a tax "concession" on works of art ceded to the nation in discharge of capital transfer tax liabilities as "significant" in that it keeps "a certain number of treasures out of the export queue". But I fear that its significance within the context of the situation so well set out in Mrs Norman's article is minimal.

A very recent parliamentary answer (April 6) gave the official total of tax debts thus settled in kind during the whole of the past financial year as £815,346.61. This sum covered (apart from two groups of papers and one of charters in a historic house) 32 items, of which 30 were paintings. But as those familiar with saleroom reports well know, individual auction sales of works of art have to be very routine these days to raise a total of less than £1m. It follows that, welcome though the accepted items were, they were hardly of the stature to be relevant to the problem.

Alas, time is likely to demonstrate the shortsighted un wisdom of this.

Yours faithfully,

DENIS MAHON,

33 Cadogan Square, SW1.

apply diplomatic and political pressure to Morocco to withdraw its troops. We should recognise the SADR and condemn King Hassan's action, rather than ignoring or tacitly supporting it. The time for serious consideration of this problem is long overdue.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN MACE,

R. BLACK,

HEFFI FELLOWS,

L. CRAIG,

KITTY CARRICK.

As from Exeter College, Oxford.

Conflict in Sahara

From Mr Colin Mace and others

Sir. A team from the Oxford University Third World First group has just returned from the Sahrawi refugee camps in Western Algeria. We were the warmly received guests of these people, who were forced from the Western Sahara by Moroccan troops and air raids in 1976.

In 1975 the International Court of Justice ruled in favour of the rights of the Sahrawi to self-determination, as did the UN in 1981 and 1982. Since the birth of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in 1976 it has been recognized by over 50 countries, none of which are from the West.

During our visit we found that basic supplies provided by the Algerian Red Crescent were adequate. These 150,000 refugees, because of the prevailing conditions, are totally reliant on external aid; however, they are responsible for the distribution of supplies and all camp administration. It is well organised and efficient.

The biggest hardship for the Sahrawi is living in exile in a barren desert. They wait, hopeful and resolute, for the day when a political settlement will enable them to return home. One Sahrawi elder asked us pointedly: "Does the UN have any power to help oppressed nations?"

The West must take positive steps to end this conflict. Britain should

apply diplomatic and political pressure to Morocco to withdraw its troops. We should recognise the SADR and condemn King Hassan's action, rather than ignoring or tacitly supporting it. The time for serious consideration of this problem is long overdue.

With the explanations that I could have given had I been asked, Mr Gavshon says my "public utterances were taken fully into account at nine different points". These references are to a number of press, radio and television interviews, of which the press and radio reports were the journalists' distillation of long discussions, sometimes three or four hours. As a journalist, Mr Gavshon must know how much explanatory background

Yours faithfully,

LEWIN,

House of Lords.

April 16.

Words and worship

From the Reverend P. J. Ridley

Sir. Roger Scruton (April 10) concludes his piece about the conservation of Cranmer with the words, "the fate of Cranmer's liturgy is also the fate of the Anglican Church".

He is, of course, wildly wrong. Whole provinces of the Anglican Church worship by means of liturgy not written in English, let alone early Tudor English.

The reason why these provinces have furnished



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 23: The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Wynn, RN, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Sweden.

Princess Alexandra will visit Seaford College, Petworth, West Sussex, on the occasion of the college's centenary celebrations on May 4.

Princess Anne will attend the centenary celebrations of St Swithun's School, Winchester on May 5.

Princess Anne, president of the British Olympic Association, will attend a fund-raising reception in Southampton on May 5.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, will attend a regimental old soldiers' dinner at Lord's Tavern, St John's Wood on May 5.

Princess Anne will attend the Combined Cavalry Old Comrades Parade in Hyde Park on May 6 and later, as Colonel-in-Chief, will lunch with the Regimental Association of the 14th/20th King's Hussars.

The Prince of Wales will open the Central Electricity Generating Board Dintonvog Power Station at Dintonvog, Gwynedd, on May 9.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of The Outward Bound Trust, will attend the Outward Bound national sponsored sport luncheon at the Hilton Hotel on May 9.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on May 9.

Princess Anne will attend an ecumenical service in St Paul's Cathedral on May 9.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. N. Donn and Miss C. S. O'Brien-Gore

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mrs S. Donne, of Cowbridge, and Mr T. B. Donne, of Cardiff, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. O'Brien-Gore, of Bridgend, Cardigan.

Mr M. Mackness and Miss N. L. Wilson-Lax

The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Hall, Northampton, and Nicola Louise, daughter of Mrs W. H. Lax, of Kirby Chase, Kirby, Overblow, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

Mr J. N. C. Wooldridge and Miss V. J. Oliver

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Major J. M. C. Wooldridge, RA, and of Mrs M. Wooldridge, of Lower Peckingill Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Oliver, of Great Rye Farm, Oldham, Hampshire.

The Queen will attend a charity concert at the Barbican, for the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb on May 9.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Civic Trust for the North-east, will carry out engagements in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on May 9.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend a greyhound meeting at White City on May 10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend the presentation ceremony of honorary life membership of the University of London Union on May 10.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Civic Trust for the North-east, will visit Alnwick and Belford, Northumberland, on May 10. In the evening he will carry out engagements in Glasgow on behalf of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland to mark the 1984 Festival of Architecture.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the spring feast and annual meeting of the All British Women's Association (APWA) (United Kingdom Branch) at the Hotel Intercontinental on May 10.

Princess Anne, patron of the Royal Lymington Yacht Club, will attend the Royal Lymington Cup Match Racing Championships on May 11.

Birthdays today

Mr Ralph Brown, 56; Field Marshal Carver, 69; Mr Justice Caulfield, 70; The Marquess of Cholmondeley, 65; Sir Gordon Cox, 65; Mr Clement Freud, 60; Dame Helen Gardiner, 83; Revd Canon Sir John Hargrave, 75; Admiral Sir Rae McIain, 62; Mr Justice Park, 74; Mr Joseph Rank, 66; Miss Bridget Riley, 53; Sir Martin Roseveare, 86; Miss Barbara Streisand, 42; Mr John Williams, 43; Sir Richard Woolley, 78.

Mr A. G. Grandfield and Miss K. S. M. Jardine

The engagement is announced between Angus, son of Mr and Mrs G. Grandfield, of Bremerton, and Katherine, daughter of the Rev D. E. C. and Mrs Jardine, of Bournemouth.

Mr S. Levene and Miss C. Sandeman

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Dr and Mrs A. Levene, of Streatham, London, and Christine Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Sandeman, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr R. M. Wade and Miss D. Z. Finegan

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Wing Commander and Mrs Barry Wade, of Burleigh, Gloucestershire, and Danuta, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Noel Finegan, of Writtle.

Marriage

Colonel A. H. Dangerfield and Mrs M. B. Peartree

The marriage will take place quietly, in Chichester, on April 6 between Colonel Anthony Hunter Dangerfield, 66, late 6th Foot, of Warblington Road, Emsworth, and Mrs Mary Pearce, of Staplegate Road, Taunton.

Science report

Taking a close look at surfaces

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An organization which measures the success by losing one of its best customers sounds like a paradox. But that is one of the ways that a team of scientists and engineers at Loughborough University, known as the Surface Analysis Group, recognized its achievement.

As the name suggests, the group specializes in studying the surfaces of objects, which range from special alloys and the crystal from which micro-electronic circuits are made to catalysts used by the chemical industry and the fatigue fractures in turbine blades.

The laboratories which analyses such a disparate range of materials contains a battery of the most advanced type of equipment available.

The instruments include a secondary ion mass spec-



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, in the grounds of Canterbury Cathedral yesterday with young people taking part in the diocesan Easter Monday youth pilgrimage (Photograph: John Manning).

Bridge internationals take second place

The British And Pakistani bridge internationals, P. D. Hayton and M.

Ans-Ullah, joined forces in the

pentagonal of All British Women's

Association (APWA) (United King-

dom) Branch at the Hotel Intercon-

tinental on May 10.

Princess Anne, patron of the

Children Fund, will attend a

greyhound meeting at White City

on May 10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of

London University, will attend the

presentation ceremony at the Albert

Hall on May 9.

Princess Anne will attend an

ecumenical service in St Paul's

Cathedral on May 9.

The Prince of Wales will open the

Central Electricity Generating Board

Dintonvog Power Station at

Dintonvog, Gwynedd, on May 9.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of

The Outward Bound Trust, will

attend the Outward Bound national

sponsored sport luncheon at the

Hilton Hotel on May 9.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of

London University, will attend a

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pton on May 5.

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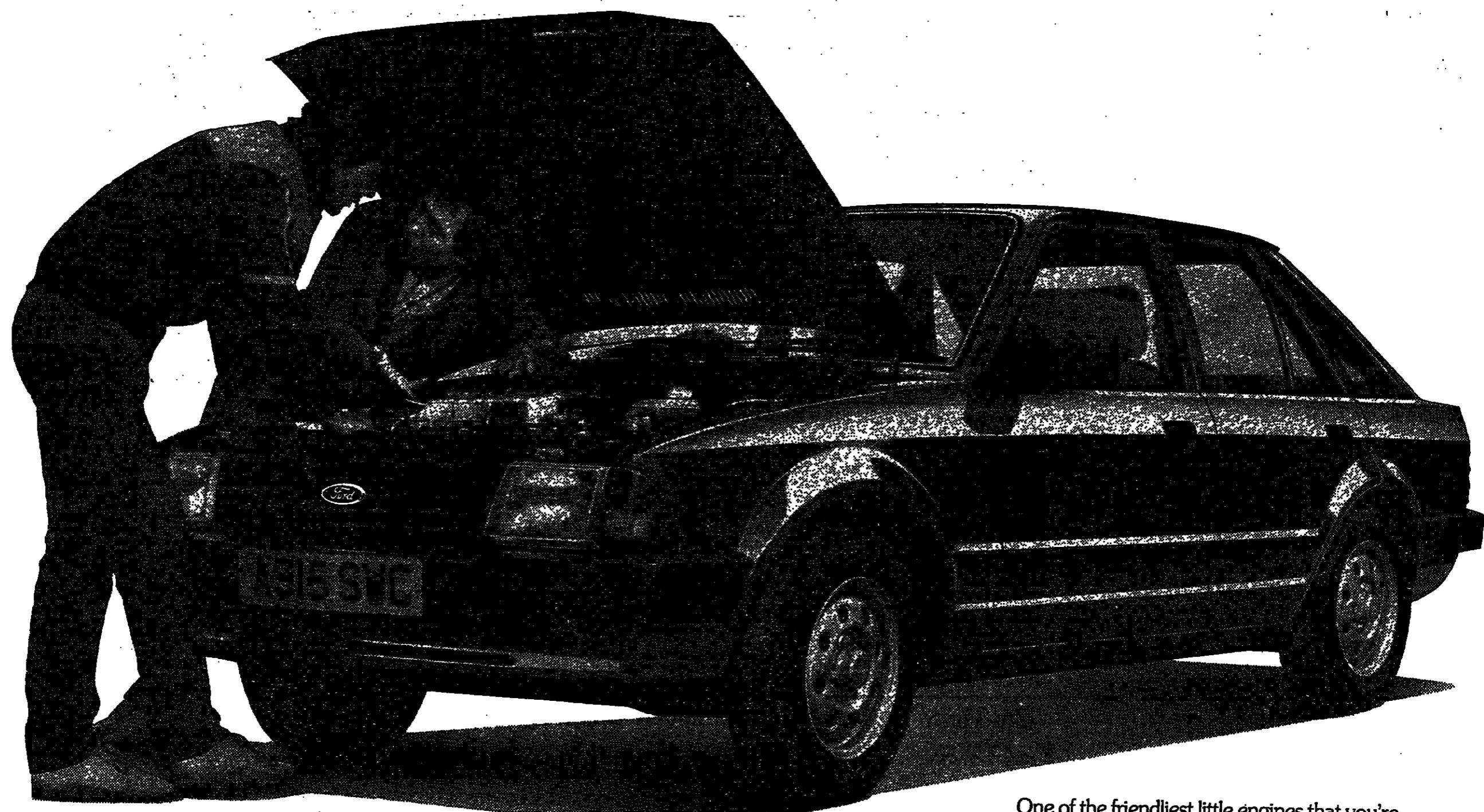
London University, will attend the

presentation ceremony at the Albert

Hall on May 9.

Princess Anne will attend an

ec



Over 70 mpg. Over 90 mph. What on earth has it got under the bonnet?

One of the friendliest little engines that you're ever likely to meet.

It's incredibly economical. Even around town it does over 50 mpg.* Yet it's surprisingly nippy. It can cruise in the eighties and overtake effortlessly.

And it's practically indestructible.

What is it?

Ford's remarkable new 1.6 Light Diesel.

But wait. Aren't diesel engines usually a bit too noisy for the private motorist? Don't they tend to be a little smokey? And aren't they sometimes rather difficult to start up in the morning?

Not this one.

You see, it's not just a commercial diesel that's been adapted for private use.

Nor is it a petrol engine that's been converted to run on diesel. That wouldn't be Ford's way of doing things.

Our new diesel is expressly designed for our three front wheel drive cars; the Fiesta, the Escort and the Orion.

The diesel versions of these cars are great little personalities. They make a lovely happy sound. They pack bags of punch. And they always feel absolutely tireless.

Like little terriers.

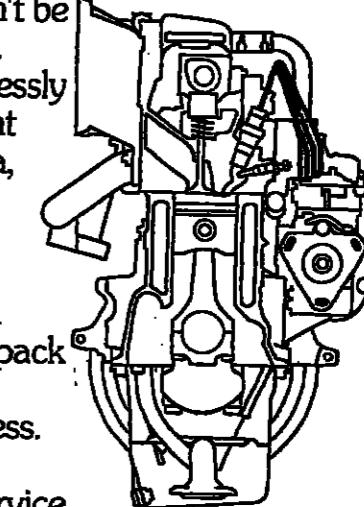
Any Ford dealer can service them. (Standard services 12,000 miles). And have you noticed how many garages now have diesel pumps on their forecourts? Diesel costs about £1.70 a gallon.

We know you're sceptical, most people have never really thought of buying a diesel.

But since you're interested enough to read this far, why not go just a little further; pop down to a local Ford dealer and arrange to have a go in one.

Incidentally, it won't just be the engine that impresses you. Our diesel models are just as comfortable and well equipped as our petrol models.

**The new Ford 1.6 Light Diesel.
Quick, quiet, clean.**



Diesel engines are very simple, very robust, and very cheap to run. They have no distributors or spark plugs. Instead they rely on very high compression ratios (21.5:1) to ignite the fuel.



Ford cares about quality.



*Govt. fuel economy figures - mpg (litres/100 km). Fiesta 1.6 diesel: constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 74.3 (3.8), constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 50.4 (5.6), urban cycle 56.5 (5.0). Escort Saloon 1.6 diesel: constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 70.6 (4.0), constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 48.7 (5.8), urban cycle 51.4 (5.5). Orion 1.6 diesel: constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 72.4 (3.9), constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 52.3 (5.4), urban cycle 51.4 (5.5). *Ford computed top speed, 1600cc diesel saloons; Fiesta 92 mph, Escort 91 mph, Orion 93 mph.

Chasing the keyboard crooks

Users of high technology equipment are now becoming acutely conscious of the environment in which they are working and the novel problems that result, say the ergonomic gurus of high technology at Loughborough University.

The Human Sciences and Advanced Technology Research Group (HUSAT) at the university is now into its fourteenth year and has noticed a marked change in people's awareness of the problems which can be generated in an office, bank or typing pool where typewriters have been replaced by word processors or where visual display terminals (VDTs) are now extensively used.

The problems now being identified by HUSAT are an indication of the spread of high technology in the office. Less than five years ago the technology had barely penetrated the minds of the company executives, never mind their offices. Today a complete strata of middle management has found itself almost redundant as their senior executives have access to more immediate and accurate information on company business by using their desk terminals. Reliance on the meticulously prepared management briefings is almost becoming a thing of the past.

Terminal design

It is, however, the constant user and one who is in an environment where several units are in operation who could be the casualty. Prevention not cure is the HUSAT message.

Lighting, heating, furniture, the positioning of terminals, the proximity of one user to another, the design of the terminals themselves and the ease by which the terminals can be used, are some of the fundamental questions researched at Loughborough. Short and long courses are run to preach the gospel. One short course of five days just completed at the

university was attended by organization and method analysts (O&M), systems managers and similar people from the financial, industrial and publishing sectors of the economy. Curiously their problems are similar.

The building block of the high technology environment is the terminal. HUSAT's inquiries to the medical profession on VDUs precipitated a curt response. The view was that the subject of VDUs (visual display units - the same as VDTs) was "emotive", and no useful purpose could be served by highlighting a health hazard which "doubtfully existed", by coupling it to an ergonomic problem which did need attention.

The ergonomic problem does need attention but so does any health hazard, no matter how infrequent its occurrence or minor the ailment. There are many such ailments which have been blamed on the electronic terminals, a number of which have had little foundation. They have however been worthy of examination by the Health and Safety Executive, which made a specific study of the problems and printed guidelines on the technology.

It concluded: "In the majority of applications, the introduction of VDU's has proved to be successful and indeed beneficial from the point of view of the operators well-being and satisfaction. In some instances, however, users have complained of a variety of bodily symptoms which appeared to be associated with VDU operation. The executive concludes that the national and international limits set

eyes, discomfort in the head, neck and limbs and the feelings of mental tiredness".

The executive investigated the areas which had been highlighted as potential sources of hazard. These were effects from radiation, epileptogenic effects, facial dermatitis and symptoms to postural and visual fatigue.

The knowledge of ill-effects in some areas is still scanty since the science is virtually in its infancy. The VDUs use

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

the same technology as adopted by a television receiver. An electron beam is projected at high voltage out to the inside of the screen coated with fluorescent material. The electrons in an ordered fashion react with the coating and converts its energy into light. That conversion is not always as efficient as might be desired and unwanted radiation results from the electron collision and internal electronic components in the VDU.

According to the H & S E past concern has focused upon X-ray emission from the electronic tube and internal circuits but more recently interest has widened to include the whole of the electro-magnetic spectrum including radio-frequency (RF), microwave and ultraviolet radiation. The executive concludes that the

correct balance must not be exceeded.

However it does concede that: "The stringent international occupational standards from continuous exposure do not claim to protect 100 per cent of the work force".

The executive also investigated photosensitive epilepsy and facial dermatitis occurrences in relation to VDU operators. It rules out the possibility that the terminals could cause epilepsy but warns that such seizures can be induced in sufferers through prolonged exposure to a flickering light source. This photosensitive epilepsy occurs in only 1:50,000-1:100,000 of the population and usually in the age range of 10 to 14 years old. The incidence is therefore "extremely low", concludes the executive although a large screen, bright text, and prolonged viewing at close range "may increase the risk of a seizure in those individuals who are known to be, or may be, photosensitive, relative to the epileptogenic effects of a television screen."

The planned environment HUSAT, the H & S E and the Chartered Institution of Building Services (CIBS) agree, is vital to efficient use of high technology equipment. CIBS, which was formed in 1976 merging a number of older institutions in building engineering, has studied the subject of VDUs. The institution has published its guidelines on the positioning of the electronic units in offices.

While conceding that some aspects of environment may be deficient and result in eye discomfort, double vision and even headaches, "there is no simple link between the occurrences of a specific symptom and the deficiencies of the visual environment". It is that uncertainty that is making some users fearful.

For the machine to operate efficiently, the environment in which the terminals are placed must be monitored and controlled to a far higher tolerance than was ever expected in the old office surroundings. Electronic terminals emit heat and as a consequence raise the temperature of their immediate environment which, if not properly air-conditioned can make the user extremely uncomfortable if not drowsy.

Uncertain science

The correct balance can be quite difficult to obtain as HUSAT is discovering with the frequent inquiries it is currently receiving to advise on improving systems which have not performed to expectation.

That sensitivity is highlighted in the H & S E study on possible health effects. Facial dermatitis appears to have occurred in a number of instances among VDU operators. Such rashes, although not all can be helped by improving the environment. These appear to occur in environments with relatively low humidity in the air (20-30 per cent) and the presence of a static field.

The entire science is uncertain. HUSAT concedes that while there exists the possibility of direct or indirect health hazards, VDU users will continue to seek agreements which usually entail maximum "on screen" time per day and extra rest periods - both can be expensive to implement.

The message from all the specialists is clear. The system must be designed with the user in mind. The traditional approach to systems design must be altered to include the human's needs from advanced technology.

Ten times better

■ Richard Hornung, a student at the Vienna Institute, has raised the storage capacity in the memory circuit of a small-sized portable computer to 10-times the installed capacity, without increasing the dimensions of the computer or its weight. The portable computer, an Eposor HX-20, used for the integration of the new invention, has about the same measurement as a normal briefcase and weighs about 3.5 lb.

Saying a soliton-based communications system could, in theory, transmit tens of billions of data a second, Linn Mollenauer and Roger Stolen, who devised the laser, added: "We have shown with this laser that solitons can be controlled and that we can pre-select both size and shape."

■ The difficulty of mastering the QWERTY keyboard is no longer necessary for users of the BBC

BRIEFING

Micro. Microwriter, the company which produces the ergonomic five-key keyboard, has produced a six-key version for the BBC machine which can even be used by right-handed people. Letters of the alphabet and numbers are produced by pressing combinations of the five main keys - rather like playing the piano with one hand.

■ New users, it is claimed, should achieve speeds of 30 words a minute in just five hours' use, compared with the weeks of practice necessary to become competent with the QWERTY keyboard. A Quinkkey start-up pack retails at £50. Microwriter plans to launch Quinkkey for the Spectrum, the Commodore 64 and other popular home computers later this year.

● Briefing by Frank Brown, Matthew May, Mark Stone.

Riba Computer Exhibition, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London WC1, May 22-24

Apple '84, Fulcrum Centre, Slough, Berkshire, May 24-26

Overseas

Computerized Office Equipment, Rosemont, USA, May 1-3

Compex Europe, Centre International Rogier, Brussels, May 8-10

DEC User Show, Curad International Hotel, London W6, May 15-17

Walthamsoft '84, Main Exhibition Hall, Waltham Forest Technical College, Forest Road, London E17, May 19

Compiled by Personal Computer News

UK events

ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, April 28

Midland Computer Fair, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, May 4-7

Computer, Business Systems & Communications Equipment Exhibition, Micro City, Bristol Exhibition Centre, May 15-17

DEC User Show, Curad International Hotel, London W6, May 15-17

Walthamsoft '84, Main Exhibition Hall, Waltham Forest Technical College, Forest Road, London E17, May 19

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Enter the SuperScot

By Maggie McLening

The British answer to the IBM Personal Computer may be to outdo it - but keep all the best features. The Scottish micro manufacturer, Future Technology Systems (FTS), has announced a "non-IBM lookalike" which, though selling for a similar price, is claimed to run 250 per cent faster and to be able to run any of the multitude of programs written for the IBM PC, which many IBM-PC compatible computers cannot.

FTS has based the PC1 on its existing PC86, which is sold mainly via other manufacturers such as Ferranti and Honeywell, which modify it before putting on their own labels.

By far the biggest innovation is in the software available on and to the PC1. Instead of the single-user, single-tasking MS-DOS operating system favoured by most PC lookalike suppliers, Future Technology Systems has opted for Concurrent DOS from Digital Research, which allows up to four programs to run simultaneously. It also offers the choice of running applications written for either CP/M or IBM's native PC-DOS, and the PC1 has a built-in enhancement to extend this to so-called "misbehaved" software.

As some of the PC-clones discovered to their cost, many of the most popular packages

contain software routines designed to speed up execution by taking a short cut through the operating system. These make the programs dependent on the host hardware and are termed "misbehaved", although FTS further divides this into "poorly" and "terribly" behaved: into which last category spreadsheet Lotus 1-2-3 falls.

PC1 emulates the IBM hardware features to correct the deviation, so that even the "terribly-behaved" conform. So confident is FTS that it has solved the problem that the company is offering 25 per cent refunds on the PC1 purchase price to anyone finding a piece of IBM PC software that will not run on the PC1.

Peter McHugh, the managing director of FTS, comments: "Everyone recognises the success of the IBM product but those with any technical understanding cannot fail to wonder how a micro with such limited power, performance and outdated technology has achieved success - the answer is clearly the IBM name. Users are short-changed when they rent or buy this product. We are offering, in US terminology, 'more bangs per buck' in a machine that will undertake more tasks at a far greater speed."

Computer Appointments

Young Software Engineers Gain experience with Intel Software Tools

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structure, generous capital resourcing and front-line involvement with customers and marketers, gives you the room to make a substantial, highly innovative and highly visible contribution to the D&D effort - and the room for truly spectacular personal growth. (Our firm commitment to training and professional development will help ensure that).

If your CV features fluency in C or another block-structured language, familiarity with CPM, Intel Development Systems or 8085/8088 micros and possibly knowledge of telephone switching or man-machine interfaces, contact Jonathan Harris, our Personnel Officer, today to discuss a starting salary in the range £8,800-£12,250, a location 30 minutes' drive from Oxford and Bath and other substantial benefits. M414

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A paperwork expert at your elbow

By Chris Naylor

Close your eyes for five minutes and dream a fanciful dream. Let it be as far beyond the current realms of the possible as you can imagine it to be. Let it be a dream that you are about to employ someone.

The Government tries to help in such matters. It produces, for instance, the *Employers' Guide to PAYE* to make simple the long-forgotten art of hiring staff.

But like all well-intentioned efforts attempts to make simple the laws of the land, it befores the reader to read it well and regularly before the correct procedure become transparent.

What you really need in such circumstances is an Expert to help you out. And in the near future that is exactly what you can have. These particular experts have one big advantage over others: they run on a computer. For these are the "expert systems", the fifth generation dream machines, and, at last, they are arriving.

One of the first to arrive will be in June from an Oxford-based firm, Expert Systems. Its new product is called ES/P Advisor and, among other things, it will act as an expert consultant to those who wish to take on new staff, guiding them through the maze of National Insurance, PAYE, P45s, P46s, Emergency Coding and all of the other things. This particular program will run on those micro computers with CP/M-

80, CP/M84, MSDOS or PC DOS - a range of machines which includes most of the popular 16 bit computers currently in use.

The important thing about expert systems generally is that they can also advise you how to bake bread. The inferencing engine is the general purpose program which is used to draw this knowledge base. The shell is the inferencing engine combined with the means to rapidly add a new knowledge base, a sort of framework within which expert systems can be rapidly constructed.

Of course, nothing in this world is perfect. Companies cannot produce expert systems which will tell you how to become, say, a millionaire (a distinct failing that) but this is simply because there is no preexisting body of knowledge on which to base such a claim.

All expert systems consist of two parts - a knowledge base and an inferencing engine, both of which are good terms to remember next time you want to impress the less computerate round at your local hostelry.

The knowledge base is the particular area of expertise for some problem and it may be, say, the knowledge embodied in the Government's regulations concerning the hiring of employers. Equally well, it might be the knowledge needed to

"Has the Queen", asked ES/P Advisor, "Handed you P45s 2 and 3 of form P45?"

"No", I replied, frankly shocked at the thought.

"Has the Queen lost the P45 form?" came back the machine.

"No", I replied, almost stunned at the suggestion.

"What situation was the Queen in immediately prior to being taken on for employment?"

1) Self-employed; 2) previously employed full-time; 3) receiving full-time education at school or college; 4) claiming Statutory Sick Pay in due. In a matter of weeks from its launch, a host of new areas of expertise could become rapidly available to you at the flick of a disk.

The essence of the matter is that expert systems are not traditional computer programs as such. They are a shell within which expert systems can be quickly and easily constructed.

All expert systems consist of two parts - a knowledge base and an inferencing engine, both of which are good terms to remember next time you want to impress the less computerate round at your local hostelry.

To make this clearer I decided, amid dreams of grandeur vanished like mist to be replaced by a nightmare in which a Buckingham Palace spokesman might be heard to observe frostily that "Her Majesty does not tick boxes!"

But had I merely wished to hire non-royalty the system would have worked fine.

Twelve say No to IBM's Euro plan

By Kevan Pearson

Over the last month IBM has been making stringent efforts to get its own brand of computer network adopted as a standard by Western Europe. But IBM's efforts to push its own system, known as System Network Architecture (SNA), have been met by a consortium of 12 information technology companies which have put their own plans for open systems, allowing far more flexibility, before the European Commission. A spokesman for one member of the consortium, ICL, explained that adoption of a wider standard will give computer users "a greater freedom of choice" and prevent them being "locked in" to any particular supplier.

The problems include not only IBM's prodigious market share but also its determination to forge strong links with the European public telecommunications authorities (PTTs).

In the UK for example IBM has been involved in discussions with British Telecom and the Committee of London Clearing Banks about plans to establish an electronic funds transfer system in shops and the network it might well use to run on. IBM is also in the process of establishing a private telephone switching network for the Post Office based on its

ageing 1750 automated branch exchange. The 12 companies hope to persuade the EEC to adopt the Open Systems Interconnection standard being developed by the International Standards Organization. Adoption of this standard for computer design will allow computers from different manufacturers to communicate freely with each other, which is hardly possible at the moment because of the different internal designs used by different manufacturers.

But IBM is not standing idly by while this happens. In addition to the links with British Telecom the company is also talking to other European PTTs. According to Al Dunn, European director of the Yankee Group market research company, the Austrian PTT is already planning a national valued added computer network based on IBM's proprietary interconnection system - SNA.

IBM is also talking to the West German Bundespost and Stet, the Italian PTT, about similar networks, says Dunn. The Bundespost would like to use the OSI standard for its network, but as with the UK, West Germany plans to privatize its telecommunications market and the Bundespost wants to operate its commercial services as soon as possible.

But until the OSI standard has been completed, no one can develop products or services to meet it. SNA, on the other hand has been around since 1974 and a wide range of products exist which use it. And it is used by many independent companies, such as ICL and Digital Equipment, the world's second largest manufacturer of computers, to link their products to IBM systems.

In addition IBM will probably launch its own computer network in Britain before long. It already has a licence to operate a value added network service here. Such a system already exists in the US. Called the Information Network, it allows users to access IBM programs and computers that they do not have running in their own computer installation. It also allows users to link two or more computers at different sites. The Information Network handles all the interconnections.

If there is universal acceptance of IBM networks, it is not just as a commercial threat to its nearest competitors, although they may well at some time have to go in hand to IBM if they require some new type of link into the network. The larger question is a political one in that it would give IBM a high degree of control over European communications generally.

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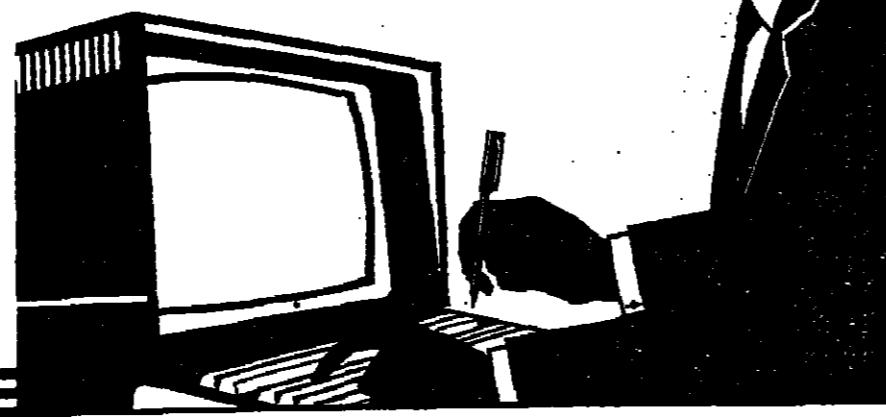
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In May's new look Electronics and Wireless World there's the first of a three part guide to constructing the SC84 8 bit disc drive micro.

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Also featured this month is the first of two articles on Electronics and Wireless World's own multi-standard modem, which provides access to both Prestel and Micronet.

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Law Report April 24 1984

Share transfer of no effect

In re Zinoty Properties Ltd
Before Mr Justice Mervyn Davies
(Judgment delivered April 13)

A transfer of a share effected at a time when there were no directors, in consequence of the operation of article 89 of Table A of the Companies Act 1948, was not valid at the time of its creation.

Mr Brown and Mr Perry had been involved, through companies, in a number of joint ventures. Mr Brown, who had expected to be, but later discovered that he had not been, appointed a director.

The unregistered facts showed that he had not been so appointed,

and that a Mr Bullfield had been appointed instead; that the company had been formed solely to develop the Chandler's Ford site but had been used for another venture at Clapham; that accounts had not been properly prepared or distributed.

Mr Oliver Weaver for the petitioner, Miss Catherine Mary Newman for the respondent.

MR JUSTICE MERVYN DAVIES said the petitioner, Hanover St George Securities Ltd, sought an order that it was just and equitable for the company, Zinoty Properties Ltd, to be wound up compulsorily under section 222(1) of the 1948 Act.

... Send the form P46 with Certificate B signed and Box (1) ticked by the Queen to the Tax Office...

At which point one's dreams of grandeur vanished like mist to be replaced by a nightmare in which a Buckingham Palace spokesman might be heard to observe frostily that "Her Majesty does not tick boxes!"

But had I merely wished to hire non-royalty the system would have worked fine.

develop a site in Chandler's Ford, Hampshire, two shares being controlled through the petitioner by Mr Brown, while six had been held by City Road Securities, a company controlled by Mr Perry.

Mr Brown and Mr Perry had been involved, through companies, in a number of joint ventures. Mr Brown, who had expected to be, but later discovered that he had not been, appointed a director.

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could not in any sense subsist

between two corporate bodies. The argument had proceeded on the footing that Mr Brown was, wholly identified with the petitioner, and Mr Bullfield with the respondent.

Mr Brown and Mr Perry had been involved, through companies, in a number of joint ventures. Mr Brown, who had expected to be, but later discovered that he had not been, appointed a director.

Mr Weaver accepted that the meeting of February 15 was validly convened, and said that no quorum was present (Mr Brown did not attend) it was not effective to place the company in voluntary liquidation.

Article 7 empowered directors to decline to register a transfer to a person who was not already a member of the company, so the question arose whether it was in the absence of any directors the company's secretary was entitled to register the transfer to Mr Bullfield.

If he was a member on February 15, there was a quorum and the resolution for voluntary liquidation was duly passed; if not he was not a member on that date and there was no valid resolution.

A share in a company was prima facie freely transferable; see *Imperial Chemicals* Ltd [1968] 1 WLR 1710, but against that article 7 empowered directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning reasons to decline to register any transfer, though that right must be exercised without undue delay, which normally meant a two month's delay.

Miss Newman persuasively argued that there being no directors

on February 10, no active step could be taken by the directors pursuant to article 7, and she distinguished *China Mines Ltd v Anderson* (1905) 22 TLR 27.

Mr Weaver submitted that a company secretary could only make an entry on the register when authorised to do so by the board and he relied on *In re New Cedars Engineering Co Ltd* (unreported, December 3, 1975).

Between those compelling submissions his Lordship concluded that he must look at the position as it was just before the extraordinary general meeting of February 15, 1984, when Mr Bullfield had a prima facie right to be registered subject to article 7 being expressly activated against him and when the company had a right, over a reasonable period of two months, to consider the matter.

Mr Bullfield would have a right at the end of the period to have had the transfer registered, but if during the period the absence of directors were not remedied, he need do nothing and would have an opportunity until the end of the two months to refuse the registration. Accordingly Mr Bullfield was not a member on February 15 and the voluntary winding up resolution was without effect.

His Lordship went on to hold that, even if he were wrong, in the circumstances the rights of the petitioner would be prejudiced if the voluntary liquidation were to proceed and accordingly made a compulsory winding up order.

Solicitors: A. L. Bryden & Roche.

Duty of minister to construe treaty

Regina v Secretary of State for Transport, Ex parte Philippine Airways Ltd

Although the Air Services Agreement between the United Kingdom and Philippines was an international treaty and its provisions were therefore not justiciable on an application for judicial review, if the secretary of state took those provisions into account in deciding whether to exercise his powers under article 50 of the Air Navigation Order 1980 No 1965 to revoke, suspend or vary an airline's operating permit, he would be under a duty to ask himself the right questions regarding the effect of the agreement on the exercise of his powers under article 59, which would require him correctly to construe the agreement.

Mr Justice McNeill so stated in the Queen's Bench Division - on April 13, granting Philippine Airlines judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a provisional suspension of its operating permit, which it had held for over three years, by the Secretary of State for Transport, who wished to prevent it flying more than two flights a week between London and Manila.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the secretary of state had power under article 59 provisionally to suspend or vary a permit pending due inquiry, and following such inquiry to make a final decision to revoke, suspend or vary it.

In this case, in view of the length of time during which the permit had been in force, three to six months' notice of the intended revocation would be required for a final decision; the secretary of state would then have that time to complete the due inquiry. The power to suspend or vary permits provisionally was not confined to emergencies.

In order to succeed the applicant did not have to show that the secretary of state's decision had been perverse or in bad faith.

The secretary of state had not considered whether the Air Services Agreement conferred any rights or imposed any duties on the applicant. He should have done, because that issue was relevant to the exercise of his powers under article 59.

Council aware of factors in jobs change

Regina v Hertfordshire County Council, Ex parte National Union of Public Employees and Others

Hertfordshire County Council were aware of all the factors involved in dismissing staff employed under terms and conditions prescribed by the national agreements in relation to manual and non-manual workers and offering employment on new terms and conditions differing from those prescribed by the national agreements and accordingly, the council had not failed to take into account the advantages of adhering to nationally agreed terms when deciding to terminate the contracts of employment of certain of the school meals service and to offer new contracts of employment. Mr Justice Mann so held in the Queen's Bench Division on April 16 dismissing an application for judicial review.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the changes involved were self evident and apparent to the members of the council. The council had been asked to draw up a report for the education committee on the school meals service which included a section on the process of union consultation and alternative proposals.

Officer not empowered

Regina v Birmingham City Council, Ex parte National Union of Public Employees and Another

Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972, which empowered a local authority to delegate its functions to a specified officer did not empower an education committee to delegate functions to an officer and accordingly, the chief education officer of the council was not empowered by a resolution of the council's education committee to determine contracts of employment of workers in the school meals service. Mr Justice Mann held in the Queen's Bench Division on April 16 granting an application for judicial review brought by NUPE.

A 3 bit guide to constructing an 8 bit micro starts this month.



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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 9. Dealings End, April 27. 5 Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 8

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	81.68 (81.94)
FIXED INTEREST	86.31 (86.31)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	880.0 (888.6)
GOLD MINES	683.2 (679.4)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.36% (4.32%)
EARINGS YIELD	9.97% (9.88%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.11 (12.21)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	11.05 (11.80)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Overtures rise as perils fall

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Going gets tough in ritual Japanese trade war

When the thin milk of international economic cooperation turns sour, Western governments reach for a drop of the hard stuff. Knocking the Japanese is an intoxicating game played by European and American politicians before almost every one of the present series of annual economic summits. Complaints against Japanese trade practices go down extremely well in Detroit, or Lille, or Coventry or Stuttgart; but this year's ritual trade wrangle is beginning to look more like a drunken brawl.

The West's case against Japan is always the same: the numbers, however, get bigger. The Japanese trade surplus topped a record \$23 billion (£16 billion) in the year to March – in that month alone, it exceeded \$3 billion. Forecasts for the coming year run as high as \$35 billion.

Those countries euphemistically known as Japan's "trading partners" are rarely so crude as to demand that Japan simply stop exporting. But some of the their requests for "restraint" come pretty close. This past weekend Count Otto Lambdorff, West Germany's finance minister, told a conference in Tokyo that the Japanese should stop flooding export markets with "sensitive" products (meaning, presumably, those products European consumers most want to buy from Japanese makers rather than their own).

Bu the war against Japanese exports is more usually conducted under the apparently reputable legal guise of anti-dumping actions. Quite a lot of disreputable protectionism is rubber-stamped in this way by national courts, however, because dumping is not easy to define, and even when the barriers go up for the most defensible of reasons, they add to the dead weight of trade restriction now dragging down world growth. So a more respectable, but also more difficult approach has been to try to get Japanese imports up – not Japanese exports down.

In this international argument, the American economy emerges from the doghouse to be placed, improbably, on a pedestal. The much-abused American budget deficit reappears as a generous trade deficit, in contrast to Japan's money-grubbing surplus. These two super-economies are now expected to notch up about the same percentage increase in gross national product in 1984 (new Japanese indicators released yesterday show the economy speeding up). But while Americans are buying more extra goods than they are producing – thus helping others to expand – the Japanese are selling more than they buy.

Looked at from the consumer's point of view, it is the Americans who are being greedy, not the Japanese. The net gainers from this trade imbalance are the Americans, living beyond their means; the net losers the Japanese consumers, who are not receiving the full benefit of the extra buying power earned by their nation. But in Japan, as in America or Europe, it is producers that pull the strings; so every year the Japanese open up their markets as little as possible to American beef and oranges, or British biscuits (the shopping list never seems to vary), while the Americans and Europeans seize the excuse to keep out Japanese cars and videos.

One exasperated British negotiator once described the Japanese negotiating technique as "tossing Oxo cubes out of the sledge to keep the wolves at bay." Every Japanese politician can recite a formidable list of import restrictions dismantled over the past 10 years of economic summits, just as he will point to his Gucci shoes and Savile Row suit and remind you politely

that there is a limit to the amount of Scotch he can consume. But when visible barriers come down, exporters trip on invisible restrictions; Japan still, for example, refuses to accept international testing standards for European chemicals.

In this niggardly trade war, the fault is not all on the Japanese side. Every local manufacturer is a sight too ready to cry foul when it is their own marketing strategy that may be at fault. Some exporters do get through: Europe sold 20 per cent more to Japan last year, narrowing the trade gap a little. And Japan is not immune to the problems of recession, which so many Western industries plead as an excuse for protectionism.

But there are two strands in this year's pre-summit argument which are trying Western tempers to danger point. One is the standard Japanese technique of dangling large individual contracts (eg, for telecommunications satellites) in front of aggrieved exporting nations (eg, the United States) as a substitute for more open markets. This year's gestures are coming from the private sector because Japan is trying to hold down government spending – but, even so, they are no substitute for trade freedom. The second is a particular degree of obstinacy about trade restrictions in services and finance.

Japan's pre-eminence in manufacturing has hidden the growth of a rich and protected service sector: Japan now possesses the world's biggest advertising agency as well as its biggest steelmaker. In most services, the trade issues are intrinsically no different from those involved in "visible" goods competition. In finance, they are both more complicated and more sensitive.

America's particular determination to get the Japanese to open up their financial markets is not solely designed to earn American banks a fair share of the Far Eastern financial action. It reflects the weakness of the yen. The American Administration believes strongly that Japanese goods compete unfairly on price because financial controls keep the yen permanently undervalued. On their side, the Japanese know that cosy, controlled financial markets have been an important ingredient of industrial investment and expansion.

The dispute between the two has now reached a dangerous deadlock. The Americans have blocked international agreement on a reshuffle of the responsibilities (together with a much-needed injection of cash) at the World Bank in a savage attempt to force Japan to act; but after a week's emergency negotiations, the Japanese were, over the weekend, still trotting out old excuses, and floating the hoary old idea of an offshore yen market as an alternative to true liberalization. Yet, at the very same moment, the South Korean Government was announcing that it would be opening up its financial markets to foreign banks next year; they will have equal access, on a par with domestic banks, to the central bank's discount facilities. This move was deliberately designed to distinguish Korean trade practice from Japan's, because the Korean Government is afraid of being tarred with the same protectionist brush. Imitation by such newly-industrialized countries as Korea has been, for Japan, the sincerest of flattery. Now it should learn from its flatterers, before it is too late.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Surge in investment spending forecast

By Our Economics Correspondent

A surge in investment spending of 8 per cent this year and 7 per cent next is predicted by Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers, in an analysis of the Budget tax changes for companies.

The analysis published today says the Government, which has forecast a 6 per cent increase in capital spending this year, has underestimated the incentive for companies to accelerate investment plans in order to maximize tax allowances before they are phased down.

The cutting of rates by the leasing market – which is dominated by the banks – also offers a powerful incentive to companies to invest early. It is now offering rates of about 2 per cent.

Leasing has been widely used by companies who did not pay enough tax to enable them to claim full tax allowances. The leasing groups claimed the allowances instead and passed most of the benefit on to the investing company. But the Budget tax changes will make leasing much less attractive.

Mr Michael Pickard is to step down as chairman of Grattan, the Bradford mail-order retailer, to concentrate on his role as full-time chairman of Imperial Brewing and Leisure.

He will be succeeded by Mr John Hann, aged 57, who until last month was managing director of the retail division of Boots.

Mr Pickard has presided over a restructuring of the Grattan board, which included recruiting new directors from the British Mail Order Corporation, since he became chairman.

Mr Pickard, aged 51, said he would be staying on the Grattan board. The appointment of a new chairman had been discussed since last autumn.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Higher taxes whoever is elected

By Our Economics Correspondent

Even before the presidential election has begun there is already a wide acceptance in Washington, on Wall Street and on main street, America, that there will be substantial increases in rates of taxation in 1985.

If President Reagan is returned, it is expected indexation of the income tax scales will be maintained pending the institution of a new income tax structure. This is likely to have only about three "steps" and a minimum of deductions. The deductibility of home mortgage interest is unlikely to be eliminated.

There is also active discussion about the prospect of levying a wide-ranging national sales tax or even a value-added tax.

Whoever is returned to the White House and whichever party has the majority in the Senate, it seems most likely that

both the Hongkong Government Office and China made moves over the weekend to maintain confidence about Hongkong's future as an investment and financial centre in the wake of Sir Geoffrey Howe's announcement on Friday that Britain will withdraw from the colony in 1997.

The Hongkong Government Office issued a statement on Sunday that merchant banking arm of National Westminster Bank was moving investments into Hongkong because it saw "impressive" prospects. County Bank has already moved \$500m (£350m) to Hongkong, Japan, Singapore and Malaysia

although the bulk has gone to Japan.

A spokesman for the Hongkong Government Office said: "The maintenance of stability is the number one priority. However, we have no view on commercial matters and would not interfere with the stock markets. We prefer to let the market sort itself out."

Sir Geoffrey's announcement was made after the stock markets had closed for the Easter break and the reaction of the volatile Hang Seng index will not be known until trading starts today.

Observers in Hongkong report that Sir Geoffrey's announcement was well received

by the local press and although it contained little by way of new information, the official recognition that Britain would withdraw from 1997 affords the opportunity for companies to plan their future with certainty.

An drop in the Hang Seng index will reflect short-term speculation rather than a long-term lack of confidence.

Although there has been a flight of capital from Hongkong in recent months and Jardine, Matheson, the oldest trading company, announced the transfer of its legal base to Bermuda last month, more than 250 foreign companies have come to the colony in the last year.

The Chinese are equally keen

to maintain confidence and on Saturday a senior leader, state councillor Ji Pengfei, told a Hongkong delegation that Taiwan's companies and officials basic in the colony should stay and invest when China takes over in 1997.

He said that they would have full rights and added that all relations between Hongkong and Taiwan, including sea and air transportation, economic and cultural ties and personnel exchanges, would not be affected by the change.

The Chinese-language newspaper *Wen Wei Po* reported in Hongkong yesterday that talks on the colony's future are now likely to speed up.

By Ian Griffiths

Banks detail Esal rescue plan

By Phyllis Robinson

Bankers teleed final details of a \$34m (£31.7m) rescue package to leading creditors of Esal (Commodities) this weekend in an attempt to save the London based group, which comprises a dozen companies and has debts of \$200m (£141m).

Seven banks owed about \$160m and led by the Punjab National Bank, have drawn up the package but its success depends on the 25 unsecured creditors owed between £30m and £50m signing it.

Some were sceptical last week that the package would contain anything more than promises of being repaid from Esal trading profits over the next two or three years. Unsecured creditors want to see cash on the table from the bankers as a sign of goodwill.

If agreed, the banks will inject \$5m immediately to cover day-to-day costs and will guarantee a further \$40m to cover trading. There will be proposals for both the banks and the unsecured creditors, but it is doubted whether these include cash payments.

Esal (Commodities) has not traded since January. Its assets are now frozen by High Court

order. This would have to be removed before trading could resume. Esal says its problems started when a coup in Nigeria caused cuts in sugar imports and payments for goods already taken.

However, long before the coup, records lodged with Companies House show Esal Commodities was having to offer large security on loans. The Central Bank of India has a registered charge over a Boeing 707 owned by the company.

None of the original directors is now running the company, which has been held together for the past seven weeks by Mr James Coote, an accountant appointed by a creditor of Esal Commodities.

If the package is agreed, the banks are expected to appoint a management team to include the accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell, which is conducting a detailed investigation into the reasons for failure of these companies to file accounts.

Of the Esal companies, the latest accounts filed are three years old. Some have filed other accounts nor returns. The Department of Trade and Industry is investigating the reasons for failure of these companies to file accounts.

Esal (Bookmakers), a private company incorporated in 1980 which has not filed accounts since, has removed the two directors who also sat on other Esal companies. Mr Kalin Ahmed Nasim and Mr Fahim Ahmed Nasim were voted off the board on February 9.

The plan would be to obtain business from those past directors who are no longer in Britain and hope that undisbursed amounts owed to Esal (Commodities) by Nigeria will be repaid.

Esal (Commodities) was

owned by Mr Rajendra Singh Sethia, a member of a powerful Indian family with worldwide interests, mainly in commodities in Third World countries.

In the United Kingdom, there are eight Esal companies registered at Companies House and a further nine which either have shareholder links or common directors.

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Mr Howard Cohen, a director of Esal (Bookmakers), declined to talk about any links with other Esal companies. He said:

"We are a private company and I do not feel I have to justify the actions of my company to journalists."

Nigeria near agreement

By Our City Staff

An announcement that Nigeria has at last reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund for an extended, three-year credit of up to \$3.1 billion (£2.76 billion) is possible within the next two weeks, well-informed financial sources said yesterday.

The announcement is likely to be made by the military government in Lagos, probably to the effect that it is signing a letter of intent for an economic readjustment programme. That would still have to be approved

by the IMF's managing director before going before the fund's board of directors.

On that timescale, formal approval would come by June at the earliest.

There is still extreme caution in financial circles, however, that the intense feeling in Nigeria against a valuation of the naira may still spike the deal, or at least delay it.

However, with agreement seemingly close between Nigeria and its uninsured trade creditors, such an outcome seems likely.

During the past few weeks, senior officials have been making obvious attempts to prepare the population for a harder-than-expected two- to three years ahead. Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, Nigeria's Head of State, said in a televised discussion of the economy with trade union leaders when the military took over: "we never know it was so bad".

Of the 340 retailers in the

new company, the new company, GF International Services (China) has already won its first mainland contract. It is to run the 280-room Hai Bin Hotel in Zhanjiang, which is to be expanded to 800 rooms to cope with the growing number of foreign oil workers living there.

● Shell has won a big contract to carry out feasibility study for a joint venture to develop part of China's large coal reserves.

Shell Coal International and the China National Coal Development Corporation have signed an agreement after more than a year of negotiations.

Shell would help develop a mine in Shandong province

survey, conducted in late March and early April, 77 per cent forecast higher sales this month than a year ago, while only 7 per cent expect a drop. The balance of 70 per cent compares with 45 per cent for actual sales in March.

Wholesalers and motor traders, who suffered a fall in March sales from a year earlier, envisage a pickup in business this month.

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THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT 1984

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THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

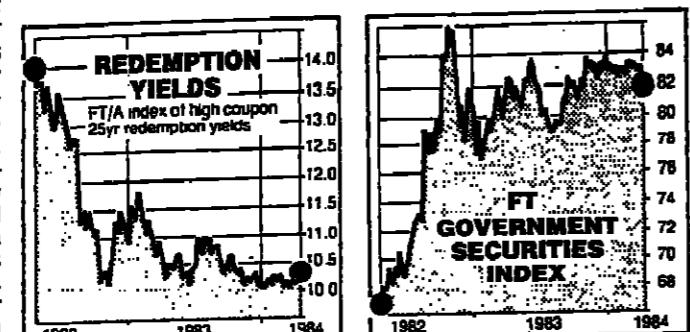
Favourable climate despite doubts

One of the most disturbing features of the gilt-edged market's recent lacklustre performance, particularly in the eyes of those chartanalysts who fear further technical weakness, was the fall in the *FT Government Securities* index last Thursday to 81.68, its lowest point since last November 7. Over the past six months prices have remained locked within a narrow trading range, with long-dated maturities fluctuating within limits of only 4½ points. This represents one of the longest periods of relative stability for several years in a market which has established something of a reputation for movements of increasing volatility.

Having reached a 19-year high of 85.84 in early November 1982, the index has since failed to progress beyond that point despite threatening to do so on a number of occasions. This failure to overshoot the 1982 peak has caused a great deal of disappointment to a substantial body of optimistic investors who confidently expected yield to decline, in line with tumbling inflation, to levels significantly below 10 per cent.

Alas, despite the considerable political bonus of Mrs Thatcher's convincing election victory last June followed by Mr Nigel Lawson's commendable Budget six weeks ago, the optimists have had to endure the frustration of a sideways moving market in which long-dated yields have stubbornly resisted falling below the 10 per cent. At present there seems to be relatively little immediate prospect of breaking out of the current impasse unless some unexpected piece of good news arrives, particularly from the direction of the United States.

Geoffrey Finn



to raise morale and restore confidence.

On the whole, the domestic monetary, fiscal and general economic background remains distinctly favourable for the gilt-edged market. However, a fair degree of understandable scepticism has been voiced concerning some of Mr Lawson's Budget assumptions on future economic growth, inflation, monetary guidelines and current movements.

While it seems reasonable, on balance, to support the Chancellor's sanguine view on inflation, there are one or two slightly worrying pressure points which have manifested themselves recently on producer prices and industrial earnings. At present, they are being comfortably counterbalanced by a continuing squeeze on profit margins and by sustained labour productivity gains at the prevailing level of unemployment.

However, if attempts are made by producers and retailers to widen their profit margins and if unit labour costs per man hour do start to rise, the upward pressures on domestic retail

prices could begin to constitute a real threat to the official inflation optimism.

Some disquiet is also being expressed at the relatively high rate of growth in recent months in the broadly based PSL2 money supply measure which, includes building society deposits. This grew at a rate of 12 per cent in the year to last month but at an uncomfortably higher annual rate of 15 per cent during the first quarter of this year. These growth rates compare with the official 1984/85 target range of 6 per cent to 10 per cent Sterling M3, on its newly defined basis, which excludes public sector deposits, is estimated to have grown by 6½ per cent in the year to March but at a more moderate 7 per cent per annum over the past three months, both of which are comfortably within targets.

Those who want to worry will quote PSL2 and will stress the upward pressures which the current strong demand for mortgages is exerting on that particular measure. Those who are prone to complacency will

emphasize that Sterling M3, together with the narrowly based newcomer Mo, are both progressing within prescribed limits.

Whichever one chooses it seems that the authorities are completely relaxed about their funding programme at present. They have not introduced any sizeable taps since early March when £1½ billion Exchequer 10% 1989 "A" was launched. Since then, the Government Broker has been happy to supply a trio of moderately sized medium-dated "tapiets", a modest quantity of index-linked stock in response to a temporary upsurge in demand plus the most recent pair of low coupon shorts consisting of £100m Treasury 3% 1986 and £150m Treasury 3% 1987.

The latest figures on public borrowing, released last Tuesday, showed a seasonally adjusted provisional PSBR of £8 billion for the month of March. That brought the total outturn for the 1983/84 financial year to £9.4 billion, slightly below the official Budget forecast of £10 billion.

The important figure for the gilt-edged market to focus upon, however, is the 1984/85 PSBR target, which has been set at £7.4 billion. This, at first sight, might seem ambitiously low but, owing to various special factors such as an asset sales, the acceleration of VAT receipts on imports, the exclusion of public sector deposits and finally the anticipated receipt of the delayed £500m EEC rebate, it should be attainable without placing an undue burden on the gilt-edged market.

On examination, notwithstanding some slight areas of concern, there is relatively little to prompt undue anxiety.

Geoffrey Finn is a partner in stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman.

Admittedly, the fear that the coal miners' dispute might escalate into a wider test of strength between the Government and the unions has played some part in the market's latest bout of depression.

However, by far the greatest source of disquiet has been the recent rise in interest rates in the United States where the Federal Reserve has lifted the key discount rate from 8½ per cent to 9 per cent, its first increase since May 1981 and where prime rates have climbed to 12 per cent, their highest since November 1982. Long-dated US Treasury bonds have slumped to their lowest levels since August 1982 to a yield basis of just under 12½ per cent compared with just under 10½ per cent last May.

Although good news from across the Atlantic will probably be needed to lift the gilt-edged lethargy, the UK market has shown itself capable of moving independently over the past year. Furthermore, there are sufficient domestic grounds for reassurance to justify investors taking a positive stance and to start seeking some of the attractive returns thrown up by the recent fall in prices, particularly in the 1995 to 2000 maturity bracket.

The highest return is on Treasury 14% 1996 which yields 11.3 per cent at its recent price of 120s. Those who dislike paying over par could consider Exchequer 13% 2000 yields 10.92 per cent at 119½. Since these returns are some 40p higher than those prevailing three months ago the recent drift in prices does have its compensations for those awaiting a suitable buying opportunity.

Geoffrey Finn is a partner in stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman.

USM REVIEW

Profit explosion ahead for becalmed Fitch

Figures from Fitch & Co. the design consultant, were well received in the market, but appear to have successfully masked what was an exceptional year for the group's business at home.

There is now a growing awareness among analysts that Fitch is on the verge of a profit explosion and this may soon be reflected in the share price. In 1983 Fitch's pretax profits rose 17 per cent to £1.02m on turnover 40 per cent higher at £25.5m. The contribution from the group's overseas activities, which are now undergoing a cost-cutting operation, almost disappeared, but profits at home improved by about £300,000 to almost £1m. The growth of the group's British operation shows few signs of slowing and they are expected to chip in with another bumper set of figures in the current year.

Grieveson Grant, the broker, is looking for pretax profits of £1.25m and for a "substantially better" performance next year. Fitch won a prestigious contract from Asda this year to redesign several of its superstores and this, combined with existing contracts from Boots and the fast-growing Burton chain of shops, should ensure healthy profit growth over the next couple of years. Fitch is currently designing the interior of Terminal 4 at Heathrow and several new contracts are expected to be announced shortly.

The Budget proposals for cutting tax were also good news for Fitch which in the past has been a high taxpayer. The current p/e of 22 should fall sharply to around 15 next year making the shares even more attractive.

Fitch made a spectacular debut on the Unlisted Securities Market in October 1982, with

the shares opening at 210p compared with the placing price of 150p. Since then the shares have hit a high of 295p, but in recent months have moved sideways as interest waned. Grieveson Grant is recommending Fitch as a "buy" and says: "The rating may be looking some way ahead, but we believe that investors are unlikely to have the opportunity to buy into this interesting situation on a significantly cheaper rating."

As a boy, Mr Joe Saphire always wanted to be a doctor, but when the money ran out his uncle offered him a job as a marketeer in the London Stock Exchange. He has never looked back and, apart from a break

USM prices tables are on page 18

during the war, has established himself and his company Hunter Saphire as one of Britain's largest fresh produce distributors. Profits have grown steadily and last year Hunter Saphire made pretax profits of £1.08m against £957,000 in 1982. Customers include Marks and Spencer, J Sainsbury and Tesco with turnover in excess of £60m.

Next month, Hunter Saphire will be coming to the USM via County Bank and Phillips & Drew, the brokers, with a placing of around 12 per cent of the equity. Of this figure around 10 per cent will be new shares.

Mr Saphire and his family own nearly 57 per cent of the shares with East Kent Packers another 41 per cent and senior employees just under 3 per cent.

Mr Saphire says a public quote will give Hunter Saphire more flexibility to expand and is part of an agreement struck with East Kent Packers to go public within two years.

Michael Clark

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● POLYMARK INTERNATIONAL: Results for 1983. Turnover £19.95m (£24.34). Pretax loss £426,000 (profit £475,000).

● GENERAL SCOTTISH TRUST: Dividend for year to March 31, 1984, unchanged at 3.1p. Gross income £1.14m (£1.1m). Proposed one-for-one scrip issue.

● FORTNUM & MASON: Year to Jan 28, 1984. Sales £11.35m (£9.53m). Pretax profit £522,000 (£189,000). Total dividend 28.5p (23.22p).

● PEERLESS: Peerless has conditionally agreed to buy Christfield, Christfield (UK) and the 50 per cent of Mouldmaking Design Centre not already owned. Price: £250,000 cash on 90,000 Peerless ordinary shares; deferred consideration, based on Mouldmaking's royalty income, not exceeding £120,000. Agreement conditional on shareholders' approval.

● J.E. ENGLAND & SONS (WELLINGTON): No dividend for 1983, against £0.85 last time. Pretax loss £166,000 (loss £143,000). Turnover £5.13m (£4.7m).

● SCOTTISH MORTGAGE & TRUST: Pretax revenue for year to March 31, 1984, £7.65m (£6.15m). Dividend, 6.4p (5.8p).

● FITZWILTON: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1983, 1983 (figures in Irish currency): Pretax profit £295,000 (£348,000). Interim payment 1p (same).

OTTOMAN BANK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with Article 29 of the Statutes, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23RD MAY, 1984 in THE VINTNERS' HALL, 68½ UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON EC4 at 11 a.m. to receive a Report from the Committee with the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983; to propose a Dividend; to elect definitively a Member of the Committee in accordance with Article 16 of the Statutes; and to elect Members of the Committee.

By Article 27 of the Statutes the General Meeting is composed of holders, whether in person or by proxy or both together, of at least thirty shares, who, to be entitled to take part in the Meeting, must deposit their shares and, as may be necessary, their proxies at the Head Office of the Company in Istanbul or at any of the branches, or in London at Dunster House, 3rd floor, 37 Mincing Lane, EC3R 7DN or in Paris at 7 rue Mayerbeer, 75009, at least ten days before the date fixed for the Meeting.

The Report of the Committee and the Accounts which will be presented to the General Meeting are available to the Shareholders at the Head Office in Istanbul and at the offices in London and Paris.

T. R. STEPHENS,
24th April 1984
Secretary to the Committee

Moulinex

During their April 6, 1984 Meeting, the Board of Directors closed the 1983 fiscal year accounts which will be submitted for the approval of the next General Meeting to be held on June 30, 1984. It is proposed on that occasion the distribution of a net dividend of 4.5% similar to the one of the preceding fiscal year, supplemented by a FF 2 tax already paid to the Treasury.

MOULINEX SA (FRANCE)

(in thousands of francs) 1982 1983
PRE-TAX TURNOVER 2,207,982 2,290,786
Development percentage over the preceding +8.3
NET PROFIT AFTER PAYMENT OF TAXES 56,002 87,782
Percentage on turnover 2.6 3.8

MOULINEX CONSOLIDATED

(in thousands of francs) 1982 1983
TURNOVER 2,744,227 2,812,217
Development percentage over the preceding +6.1
NET RESULTS 63,158 88,782
Percentage on turnover 1.9 2.4

Net profits have increased by 50% for MOULINEX SA over the preceding fiscal year and by 29.4% for the Group. It should be remembered that 1982 had already shown a definite increase over the 1981 fiscal year. All subsidiaries (except Australia) show a profit. Results of the American operation represent about 15% of the consolidated profits. The importance of our efforts in connection with the launching of new products and of our investments (French francs 150 million in 1983) allow us to start the year 1984 under good conditions.

"Investing in Success" Equities Plc

25th Annual Report Year to 31 January 1984

Total Assets Value £40.25m

Net Assets per Share 591.8p

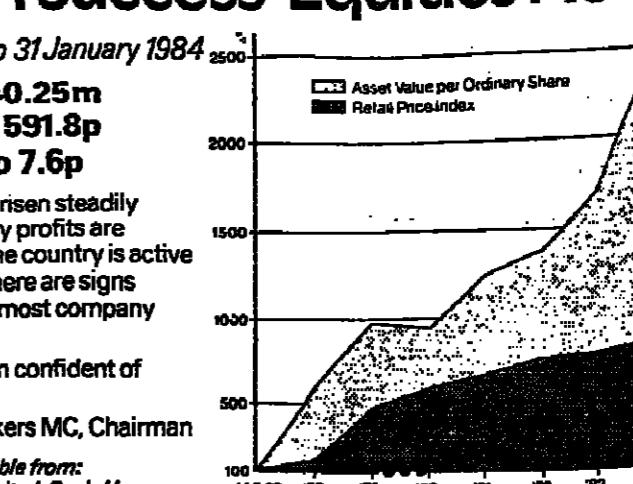
Dividend increased to 7.6p

The Japanese market has risen steadily throughout the year: company profits are increasing significantly and the country is active and prosperous... At home there are signs of increasing production and most company profits are rising...

For the next 12 months I am confident of further progress.

R. C. Vickers MC, Chairman

Copies of the Accounts are available from:
City Financial Administration Limited, Regis House,
King William Street, London EC4R 9AR.



Standard Chartered

Direct banking, worldwide

Standard Chartered Bank PLC Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

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A slowdown in the US would mean boost for London financial markets

The Budget was a good one for equities and the immediate response in the market was easily predictable. Since this time, however, the indices have experienced a two-way pull. The news from the corporate sector, particularly in relation to dividends, has been excellent. Elsewhere, developments have not been as helpful.

The problem is not so much the NUM dispute - where organized labour looks set ultimately to sustain a notable setback - but relates instead to developments in the US. First quarter figures show the economy there to have been running at full tilt and at levels which prejudice its medium term outlook. The Fed, acting extremely correctly, has squeezed credit and the result has been a sharp rise in interest rates.

In due course activity will decline but, for the moment, it is the currency which is taking the strain, and the conjunction of high interest rates and a resilient currency has presented the authorities elsewhere with substantial problems.

In Britain, the Chancellor is caught in something of an awkward spot, having recently lowered rates. In the near term it looks as if he is prepared to see sterling soften, confident that the favourable economics fundamentals will preserve financial stability to some degree. There must, however, be a limit to which currency weakness can be tolerated.

If the Chancellor's 4½ per cent inflation figure becomes visibly threatened (and the Hoare Govett estimate for the year-end is presently around 7½ per cent, then, given its key position within the government's priorities, is possible that action will be taken to limit money growth sufficiently to correct the position.

'Dividends, the best indicator of confidence, are signposting a state of euphoria'

Even without the possibility of further weakness in sterling arising from the US position, the pressure stemming from higher pay settlements and sharply higher commodity prices could become quite embarrassing. The only option if the lid is to be put on inflation is to squeeze credit and the first result of such a squeeze, as demonstrated in New York, is a setback in security prices. It is the corrective action rather than the higher inflation rate which is bad for equity markets.

Given the buoyant state of the corporate sector in both profit and liquidity terms, any such setback is most unlikely to develop into a bear market such as those seen in the 1960s and early 70s - rather, there could be an extended period of consolidation. A realistic target range for the market over the next six months would be 475-525 in All-Share Index terms.

Having said this, the medium term outlook is still thought to be fairly encouraging. If, as seems likely, the US economy is about to slow down, pressure on US interest rates should shortly be dissipated. If that happens, the London financial markets, helped by capital inflows from overseas, could stage an impressive recovery. The index, after a phase of dull consolidation, could be set for new ground by the end of 1984. It is unlikely this would be maintained far into 1985 given that we will then be experiencing the combination of slowing world growth and inflation trending higher - hardly a bull market environment. The index looks set to fall in absolute terms next year although we may remain in the top quartile of the world stock market league.

So much for the economic position. What of the corporate sector? Dividends, as the best indicator of boardroom confidence, are clearly signposting a state of euphoria at the present time. There are always those who raise dividends to cover their corporate backsides against possible takeover threats and this result season has seen a few of these. But this is no way to explain away what has generally been happening in recent weeks. The market as a whole now looks as if dividends will be increased by around 11 per cent in relation to 1983 trading - a far cry from pre-control days when 3 per cent was deemed plenty high enough.

Hoare Govett has been extolling the virtues of the British quoted sector since 1981. With British recovery leading that in the rest of the world, the heavy capital spending programmes of earlier years coupled with reduced labour numbers have given a massive surge in productivity and this has become all the more evident as exceptional costs taken above the line have diminished.

In terms of the numbers, FTA All-Share Index earnings probably grew by 21 per cent last year with dividends up by 11 per cent. The overall figures mask some even more dramatic improvements at sub-group level. For example, capital goods earnings were up 27 per cent, while other groups were

ahead by fully 50 per cent. In contrast, financials dragged back the total with only a 2 per cent advance. Profits growth is now past its peak and in the current year an earnings gain of around 15 per cent would be a realistic expectation for the total market. Dividend growth, however, may be even faster than 1984 - the Hoare Govett estimate is presently 13 per cent.

The balance sheet picture is one of dramatic improvement. Liquidity has never been better and we estimate that income gearing will be down to 8 per cent by the year-end for industrial group constituents with the (less important) capital gearing ratio down around the 13 per cent level.

The Budget has left overall growth expectations and consumer spending forecasts have remained unchanged, so there is no reason to tinker with volume expectations for most industries, although capital spending programmes may be phased forward. The Budget's implications for the majority of companies lie squarely in the finance director's office. Disclosure levels in report and accounts make it impossible to quantify the effect of the corporate tax changes in any detail.

Allowances carried forward and ACT written off are two of the items available to assist those who, at first sight, might have been considered losers. With so much attention being focussed on individual companies, the overall fiscal message for the corporate sector has been in danger of being lost.

In a period of low inflation, the cut in tax rates significantly outweighs loss of stock relief, while the timing problems of revised first year allowances will cause cash flow discomfort for some and change the shape of more than a few balance sheets. Elsewhere, NIS abolition is helpful to all.

The market is currently trading on an actual price earnings ratio of 11.1 which on Hoare Govett estimates will fall to 9.7 by the year end. On the same time frame, the yield on the equity market is set to rise from 4.6 per cent today to 5.2 per cent.

One principal theme of sector strategy at the present time should be a switch in emphasis back towards some of the large traditional growth sectors which fell so dramatically from favour when extremely rapid progress was recorded by many of the more cyclical counters. For example, the bear market in electronics and health and household sectors look to be over. As earnings growth for the market as a whole becomes more difficult to achieve, these sectors will regain their normal position at the top of the canning league.

In contrast, it is possible to list types of companies worth avoiding at this relatively mature stage of a bull market when spectacular profits growth has passed peak (although still being reported for last year). This includes companies:

- Where recovery is still eagerly awaited (*it is too late*).
- In manufacturing without product innovation skills (*rationalization will have afforded only one-off benefits*).
- Which are not spending adequately on capital investment in relation to their existing capital base (*will not remain competitive*).
- Which have experienced exceptionally buoyant trading conditions on the back of the British consumer boom and where ratings look to be discounting growth at similar levels in the future (*room for disappointment in 1985-86*).
- Which are financially stretched (*when inflation and interest rates may soon be tending higher*).
- Which have experienced union problems (*UK wage pressures already evident*).

Against this background it is possible to review Hoare Govett's present sector strategy. Post the Budget speech the buying case for life assurance was put into abeyance - the impact of LAPS abolition was impossible to assess. However, it has subsequently become clear that executives within the industry are not too concerned about this measure and the result season can only be described as phenomenal. Dividend growth is the key element and given the outlook over the next two to three years in this respect, the sector should once again be bought. *Prudential* and *Legal & General* are our naps. Elsewhere in financials, composites will struggle through some unpleasant first quarter figures and may pause for a while after their good run; banks will remain friendless for the time being, nursing their weakened balance sheets; while property shares look about right.

In the consumer areas, the swing back into favour of both tobacco and health and household has a great deal further to go - *BATS*, *Glaxo* and *Smith & Nephew* are major buys. That arguments are straightforward. In different ways, both the tobacco majors are emerging as better run businesses with clear direction and policies. A much better balance is already evident and the wide discounts against

ORDINARY SHARES

Bob Cowell

the market norm are simply not justified.

As overall profits growth for the market becomes more difficult these changes will become increasingly apparent. In the same way, the outstanding growth prospects afforded to *Glaxo* by its current drug portfolio will become far more obvious during the course of the next two to three years. If there is any surge in US buying of non-domestic equities later this year these stocks should see their fair share of the action.

Looking round the other consumer sub-groups, holdings in a prospectively dull store sector should be consolidated away from the more volatile durable retailers towards the likes of *Marks and Spencer* and *Sears*. In sector terms, food manufacturing and retailing are unlikely to be major gainers or losers this year although *Cadbury Schweppes* could attract a US following and *Argyll* continues to look good value.

Structural changes in textiles have not yet been fully recognized by the market and shares such as *Coats Patons* and *Dawson International* remain on the buy list. The major brewers look relatively unexciting.

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THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 24 1984

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

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**SCOTTISH
PROVIDENT**

The 146th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of MEMBERS of
THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION
will be held on TUESDAY 15th May, 1984 at 2.30 pm
in the HEAD OFFICE,
6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 2YA

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from
this address.

J.M. MACHARG
General Manager and Actuary

6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YA
17th April, 1984

**SCOTTISH AMICABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the One Hundred and Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NQ on Wednesday, 25th April, 1984 at Noon

By Order of the Directors
W. PROUDFOOT
Chief General Manager and Actuary
150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow
G2 5NQ, 14th March, 1984.



engineering pitch has been buoyant in patches but our message is unchanged: those companies without good positions in specialized world markets should be sold.

Finally, oil and mining finance remain good hedges against rising world inflation rates. It has not been surprising to see performance from both sectors in the first quarter of the year and this looks set to continue, certainly for the duration of the current year.

BP, *British* and *RTZ* would be the main recommendations.

As far as chemicals are concerned, although ICI continues to look under-rated there is unlikely to be significant relative strength until the extent of the eventual downturn can be more readily assessed than is the case today. *BOC* is still attractively rated.

The contracting sector is beginning to demonstrate an ability to move profits forward again, largely through diversification policies funded out of the cash flow from shrinking mainstream operations, so things look brighter than for some time. At the materials end, it is difficult to see much relative sector performance over the remainder of 1984 but *Blue Circle*, *RMC* and *Tarmac* would be our choices. The major

stocks where the market has not recognized such fundamental

change and the consequent implications on a longer term basis. The re-rating that can ensue is often staggered and some of the stocks on the list today are already well on their way in terms of market performance. The attraction of these situations is a prospect of the double impact of rapid profits progress geared up by re-rating. The current list of such stocks is as follows:

Argyll Group (*Argyll/ADP merger*)

Burnett & Hallamshire (*management change*)

Electrocomponents (*move to Corby*)

Guinness (*management change*)

IC Gas (*Maureen production*)

Imperial Group (*management change*)

P & O (*management change*)

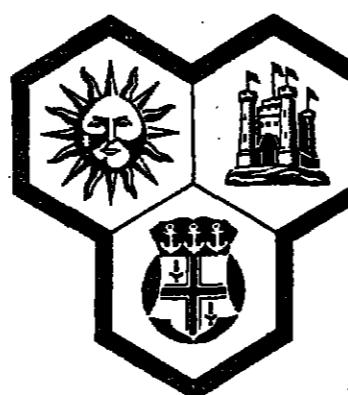
Ranks Hovis (*clever disposals*)

Tarmac (*acquisition policy*)

Wimpey (*management change*)

We expect to see all the stocks in this list outperform the market averages over the next 18 months/two years as the market fully appreciates the changes that have taken place to improve their longer term prospects.

The author is Director of Investment Research for Hoare Govett.



SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

Comments by the Chairman - Lord Aldington

In opening my statement last year, I said that world insurance markets were in a bad way. In 1983, there was a limited change for the better, but only in some areas. In Sun Alliance we have reduced our underwriting loss from £70.9m to £67.4m and at the same time achieved a small real increase in premiums in a number of sectors of business without departing from the policy of responsible underwriting. Although this reflects an excellent performance by our staff and compares well with our major competitors, it also reflects a far from satisfactory situation in world insurance markets. We can take comfort both from modest signs of better intentions, and from limited signs of action, as well as from our performance in most of the home market; but our reinsurance business has continued to prove how right were my warnings in earlier years and in September last. We have sharply cut back on reinsurance. We expect losses in the future to be much reduced. We shall need much more evidence of longer term recovery before we seek to expand there.

Our investment performance was again good and the markets were favourable. Our solvency margin at the end of 1983 was 125%. The combination of a reduced underwriting loss, an increase in the Life business contribution and an £11.4m increase in investment income led to a profit before tax of £73.4m compared with £56.8m in 1982. I must emphasise once again the strength of our asset position both in allowing us wider opportunities in investment and in giving us a solid base for expansion when the markets make that sensible.

DIVIDEND

The Directors have resolved to declare a total dividend of 56p per share which compares with 48p paid for 1982 - an increase of 16.7%. An interim dividend of 22p was paid in January and the final dividend of 34p will be paid on 5th July next.

Your Directors hope that the strong asset position of the Group will enable them to continue a steady increase in the dividend, even while the world insurance markets remain in a poor state.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

There are those who see the long term outlook for insurance and insurance companies as bleak. We do not. For this Group we see a profitable future with sound growth. Certainly we shall not be able to return to the trading patterns of the 1970s. In those years developments both in the industrialised and third world countries brought fundamental and permanent changes but they are changes to which we can and do respond. New communications technology has opened up new fields in worldwide insurance marketing. Our business has always been international and is becoming more so. Insurance buyers and sellers throughout the world are in almost instant communication and capacity available in Singapore or New York is often as readily available to a London broker as capacity in the City of London itself.

It is not therefore surprising that one of the rapidly developing areas in our Group is the International Department, dealing with composite insurance programmes for large companies with operations in many parts of the globe. This department, working in conjunction with our companies, branches and agencies all over the world, enables us to respond promptly to the insurance requirements of companies producing an infinite variety of products and services under differing systems of law and trading practices. Much concern has been expressed about the development of self-insurance and captive companies. Certainly these have had an impact on traditional insurance markets. They have emerged as a natural development following the growth of industrial companies by merger and acquisition. Much of this development has been logical and healthy; and we accept the challenge to provide viable alternatives or, where appropriate, to provide new services in partnership with industry and other financial institutions.

We are encouraged by the way in which the limits of insurability are being pushed ever outwards. We are constantly devising underwriting techniques for new kinds of risk for developing industries like electronics.

Summary of Results - 1983

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Premium Income		
General Insurance	884.8	789.9
Long-term Insurance		

FOOTBALL: THE SECOND DIVISION PROMOTION RACE IS ALL BUT OVER

Old stager who put the new Geordie show back on the road

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The first division is about to make room for three spacious theatres. Visitors may not relish the prospect of appearing on the stage of Hillsborough, Stamford Bridge and St James' Park next season but the supporters as well as the players of Sheffield Wednesday, Chelsea and Newcastle United deserve to rejoin the elite.

Since the modern game is pitifully short of characters, it is sad that the irrepressible Keegan, once England's captain and twice European footballer of the year, will not be among the fresh cast that assembles in August. Until he leaves, there

Remaining matches

NOTTS COUNTY: Aston Villa (a); Wolverhampton Wanderers (h); Queen's Park Rangers (h); Sunderland (a); Liverpool (a); Southampton (h).

STOKE CITY: Nottingham Forest (a); Birmingham City (h); Aston Villa (a); Wolverhampton Wanderers (h).

IPSWICH TOWN: Liverpool (a); Sunderland (h); Manchester United (a); Aston Villa (h).

SUNDERLAND: Birmingham City (h); Ipswich Town (a); Notts County (h); Leicester City (a).

BIRMINGHAM CITY: Sunderland (a); Liverpool (h); Norwich City (a); Southampton (h).

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: Wolverhampton Wanderers (a); Arsenal (h); Queen's Park Rangers (a); Luton Town (h); Southampton (a).

COVENTRY CITY: Southampton (a); Luton Town (h); Liverpool (a); Norwich City (h).

seems little to stop him from taking the starring role at Newcastle.

Keegan led them to a convincing 5-1 victory over Carlisle United, lying sixth yesterday afternoon. He gave them the lead with his twenty-fifth goal of the season, created the second for Waddle before the interval and, after Shoulders had missed a penalty for Carlisle, broke away to claim the third. Beardsley added a brace within three minutes before Coughlin replied for a valuable point against Arsenal.

Birmingham may be without Broadhurst for all of their closing fixtures. Carried off in the opening minute, he had to have pieces of bone removed from a gash under the knee before the wound could be stitched. Their gate, a sprinkling over 11,000, was an meagre as that of West Bromwich Albion, who moved above Sunderland and to probable safety.

Crystal Palace, the conquerors of Charlton Athletic, climbed away from the second division basement but Derby County, the victims of Cardiff City, are still locked down there.

Yet the most unwelcome statistic of the day belonged to the club at the bottom, Cambridge United. Held at Grimsby, they broke Crewe Alexandra's record of 30 games without

a win.

The crowd of 33,386, significantly by far the biggest of the day, celebrated even more vociferously than usual. They were aware that Manchester City, their nearest rivals, had lost and the gap had surely become unbridgeable. City, who must still meet Wednesday and Chelsea, are now seven points

adrift with only four matches to go.

Huddersfield were one up within 50 seconds at Maine Road, immediately lost their captain, Sutton, with a fractured ankle and were two up with a minute of the first half remaining. That proved enough time for Boad to equalise with a couple of penalties. Huddersfield's winner was credited to Wilson.

If City must be content to remain sleeping giants for another year, they will at least be joined by a clutch of similar statue in the second division. Wolverhampton Wanderers, defeated yesterday at Goodison Park, know that they are to be relegated for the third time in nine years.

Ironically enough, the man who scored the opening goal and helped to seal their fate was Gray, the striker they bought for an absurd £1 1/4 m five years ago. He also headed against a post and Heath struck the bar before Steven brought down the curtain of darkness for Wolves midway through the second half.

Although Notts County have two games in hand, they remain the favourites to go down with them. The scramble developing above their heads includes Birmingham City. Their goal-keeper, Kendall, was beaten within 80 seconds of debut by Woodcock and their substitute, Kuhl, later gained for them a valuable point against Arsenal.

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Yet the most unwelcome statistic of the day belonged to the club at the bottom, Cambridge United. Held at Grimsby, they broke Crewe Alexandra's record of 30 games without

a win.

The first two goals had been aided by a referee showing a refreshing anxiety to keep things moving by application of the advantage rule. Stoke's goal resulted when Mr. Robinson waved Russell on after a linesman had signalled a foul on him by Davies. Rangers, having come to a halt in anticipation of a free kick, were astounded by this decision. Their turn was to come.

After 29 minutes, Rangers quickly took a free kick a yard or two too far forward and Stoke complained bitterly, while the ball was unprepared for a sudden shot on the turn by Fereday which settled the result.

It took some doing by Fulham as a result of such emptiness. Neither they nor Brighton had much to play for, but mostly to reflect upon. A year ago they were both on the verge of realising their dreams. Fulham of reaching the first division, Brighton of winning the FA Cup.

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RUGBY UNION

Swansea feel the backlash as Barbarians answer critics

By Gerald Davies

Swansea 13
Barbarians 40

What is to be done about Easter tours by The Barbarians? Or so the chorus has gone up since 1st year's 50-points defeat at Swansea and again at Cardiff last Saturday. After yesterday's exuberant victory in the sunshine by four goals and four tries to Swansea's goal, a try, and a penalty, the tune against the Barbarians will need to be changed.

With expressions of doubt as to the future of these Easter tours it would be sad if ever someone should decide that they came to an end. With so much that is stereotyped in the game, the Barbarians' traditional refreshing attitude which allows for plenty of individual running, they prick the conscience of the present British game. A strong nucleus of star international players is essential for success and it is to be hoped that they will be available in future.

However, there was nothing wrong with their approach and traditional enterprise, and they showed a greater resolve in their play throughout. The inclusion of Shaw and Waters meant that unlike Saturday, they won the lines out comfortably, and with Stephens they held a formidable stability in the scrum. Rees had an exceptional game too, and contained Dacey's running, and with Gadd and Connor in tandem, they plundered the

SCORERS: Swansea: Tries: M Thomas, J Williams; Penalty: Wyatt; Conversions: D Underwood (2), S. Smith, G Jenkins; S. Underwood (2), S. Evans; S. Evans (4). SWANSEA: M Wyatt; I Jermies; D Richards (capt), G Jenkins; M Thomas; S Dacey, C Hutchings; K Colclough; J Hargreaves; S Evans; M Davies; R Cheseaem; M Griffiths; R Roberts; T Gossman; I Stephens; Bridgend; D Fitzgerald (Lansdowne); J Gadd (Gloucester); T Shaw (Newbridge); D Waters (Newport); C Connor (Waterloo); G Ross (Nottingham). Referee: Mr R O Jones.

Underwood: two tries

A back row with a forward look

By John Clemson

Northampton 12
West Hartlepool 24

Those who believe that playing three matches in an Easter weekend is too much for any side would have felt vindicated by Northampton's comprehensive defeat at the hands of West Hartlepool, winners of this season's Northern Merit Table, at Franklin's Gardens yesterday. Having lost at Aberavon on Good Friday and been trounced 61-13 at Llanelli on Saturday, the Northampton side that took the field yesterday had the appearance of the walking wounded.

Yet in a match that had a carnival atmosphere Northampton could have been the ones to feel their defeat. For on a bone-hard pitch that made the scrums throw up as much dust as a castle stampede, they were out played in the back row.

West Hartlepool turned up with a back row to remember. Needham, in particular who stood out like a gorilla in the line, all hair and flailing arms, had the potential to gain international honours some day. Robinson, a lively open-side, gives nothing away in the loose. And Johnston was forever picking up scraps that Northampton carelessly discarded.

Thus Northampton were taking their fair share of possession both from the lineout and in the seepieces, they could sustain nothing in the face of this menace in the loose.

Playing against the wind in the first half, West Hartlepool went swiftly into the lead. Mitchell had picked up a loose ball generated from a confused lineout near the Northampton line and touched down unopposed. Stabler converted. Shortly afterwards, Groves and Neenan combined well to put Garnett over in the corner.

Although Northampton came back with a well-worked short penalty, Page feeding Newman for a try (Larkin converting), Stabler, West Hartlepool's agile fly-half, kept the visitors well in front with some fine penalties. They turned round 16-9 in the break.

After the break another superb back-row movement put Robinson clear for Hartlepool's third try. But the nail in Northampton's coffin was driven home by Stabler, who danced down the touchline and touched down unopposed.

SCORERS: Northampton: Try: Newman; Conversion: Larkin. Penalty goals: Larkin (2). West Hartlepool: Try: Stabler; Conversion: Groves; Penalties: Stabler. Penalty goals: Stabler (2).

NORTHAMPTON: D. Groves, N. Neenan, P. D. Lark, S. Newman, R. Newman, M. J. Page, R. Cox, N. Fox, I. Heywood, D. H. Mason, D. Newman, A. Reesor, R. Ross, J. L. Ross, J. West, R. Hart, D. McNeely, P. Stacey, P. Garnett, D. Peart, G. Cook, T. P. Garrick, P. Lancaster, D. Peart, D. Mitchell, P. Reesor, W. Newman, B. Johnston. Referee: A Savage (North Midlands).

Yesterdays results

Boys' own annual time

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England's 18 group side concluded their season with an injury-time win by 14-12 over the French schools in St Nazaire at the weekend. Schools to go with the victory over Wales and defeat against Ireland, whose side this season is reported to be their best for many years.

It is unfortunate that the schoolboys from five countries do not have regular fixtures every season. The Irish, for instance, having beaten Scotland and England, will not test their outstanding pack against France or Wales who meet at Bridgend tomorrow in the

THE TIMES TUESDAY APRIL 24 1984

TENNIS



Consolation: Miss Navratilova offers sympathy after her first win over Mrs Lloyd on clay.

Bottom line for baseline queen

From Rob Hughes, Amelia Island, Florida

Chris Lloyd asked the world not to consider that it was the end of her world if she was beaten by Martina Navratilova in the women's tennis Association finals at Amelia Island on Sunday. Perhaps not, but since she was eliminated 6-2, 6-0 on the clay where she had not been beaten in 80 previous matches, she could not only end the Mrs Lloyd's pretensions to being No. 1, but also the beginning of the end of the dominating baseline game in women's tennis.

Both Mrs Lloyd and Miss Navratilova had spent much of this tournament lamenting the fact that they were out there alone, shouldering all the publicity and much of the burden of being, as she said in so many words, the only two women players who can attract sponsors.

In the event, Miss Navratilova was able to beat Mrs Lloyd for the tenth time in a row, on all surfaces, and for the first time ever on clay. And significantly, Mina Jausovec, Catherine Tanvier and

women's game, Miss Navratilova had prefaced Sunday's final by suggesting the match was "All against Foreman". But even great champions come to the end of their time. Mrs Lloyd had had ten years at the top; both before and after surrendering on her home court in just 31 minutes to Miss Navratilova, she had been reduced to sniping at the failure of younger girls like Tracy Austin and younger girls to snipe at her early promise.

But there was no let-up going through a process of seven hours a day, relentless training, including running and weight training, which, even when Mrs Lloyd began the baseline domination a decade ago, was unheard of. And Miss Navratilova? "She needs to keep winning for three years before she can be called one of the all-time greats," said Mrs Lloyd. Having finally dismissed her second-ranked opponent with such ease, the rest of that three-year stretch may go all too quickly.

It used to be more friendly on tour," said Miss Navratilova, "conceding that the point should have gone to her opponent, "but I'm not going to give it away. It was a bad call, I knew that, but the match was too bloody close to give up."

What she might have in fact said is that Miss Mandlikova, who began in Prague with the same coach, is too close to her at the top of the

ladder to let her up. And significantly, Mina Jausovec, Catherine Tanvier and

Severiano Ballesteros trod a similar path when he recovered from 10 strokes behind at the halfway stage to win the Greater Greensboro Open in 1978. It convinced the Spanish that he could beat anybody, as he proved when he won the Open a year later and the US Masters in 1980 and 1983.

Faldo, having "achieved" his ambition of winning in America, can set his sights on success in a major championship. One shot during his final round of 69 emphasized that his education is nearing completion. The seven-trousers he lofted over 80-foot-high pine trees and carried 15 yards to the green set up a battle of the challenging Tom Kite's calls.

The bespectacled Texan had gathered 116 birdies in the first 12 holes to move alongside Faldo but he was unable to parry that aggressive thrust by the 26-year-old British Ryder Cup player. Faldo won with a tournament record equalling aggregate of 270, 14-under par, and he became the first British player to win a United States title since Jackie won the Jacksonville Open for a second time in 1972. The first prize of £51,000 did not falter Faldo during the top 10 of the official United States tour.

It also earned Faldo an invitation to the Tournament of Champions in California, starting on May 3.

He will go into the Open at St Andrews in July with additional confidence. There can be little doubt that in South Carolina he learnt from the mishaps which overtook him the previous week in the US Masters when the prospect of a glorious victory evaporated in an outward 40.

"I was more delighted with my attitude this time," he said. "I was more relaxed. And I knew that I could go for all or nothing at the 15th and it was going to show what I can do." I still have to. Maybe it's the 15th I should play more often. I rarely had a thought all day about playing safe. I thought only of winning. They were all here, the Watsons, the Sarttins, the Kites, and so it must go down as the best result of my career."

By Lewine Mair

A combination of sunshine, shade courts and broken water main made life tough for the section of competitors who, on the opening day of the Prudential 16 and under British Hard Court Championships, played their first round matches at Tilly Ho! rather than the Edgbaston Club.

Jane Wood, the girls' number three seed, still managed to look a fine player in the making as she beat Helen Walker, from Somerset, 6-1, 6-1.

Slides and falls seemed to be a feature of all the matches, and many of the competitors were left, in more senses than one, feeling a little sore.

Lure of McEnroe

Dallas, (Reuters) — John McEnroe has started first in the revitalized World Championship Tennis finals this week featuring 12 of the world's top players. If the seedings work out, Iva Lendl and Jimmy Connors, ranked two and three, will meet in the semi-finals for the right to play McEnroe, winner of the tournament thus far.

There is a doubt about the fitness of Lendl, who was forced to pull out of last week's Monte Carlo Grand Prix with a bruised kidney and hip. Even so, the tournament has managed to attract a world-class field.

Of the leading six players, only

McEnroe, with Scanlon against Tschirhart and Connors against Sundström.

Last year McEnroe won an exciting five-set final with Lendl, at a time when the future of the WCT seemed in doubt. It had cut its circuit of 22 events drastically, and was involved in a bitter legal case with the rival grand prix circuit.

However, the WCT has agreed to fit its events to a maximum of six, to avoid the previous clash with grand prix events.

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McEnroe, the leading six

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear & Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.45 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.30; food and cooking and financial service between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Battle of the Planets. An animated science fiction adventure entitled Things With 1,000 Eyes. Look Back with Neeson on the 100th Planets between Port St Mary and Rathlin Island (1) 6.50. Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Feudin' Hillbilly's (1) 10.00 Why Don't You...? Boys and girls from Bristol with entertaining ideas for bored youngsters.

10.25 Ivar the Engine (1) 10.00 Play School, presented by Iain Lachlan (1) 10.55 Songs of Praise from Shankill Road, Belfast (shown Sunday) 11.30 Gardeners' World (shown yesterday) 11.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 12.57 Regional news (London and SE) only. First news report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill on One, includes the first instalment in the Detol Youth Caring Awards and Hilary James with the last in her "See Easy" series 1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men (r).

2.00 Animal Magic in Japan. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkin with two dolphins destined for a British dolphinarium (1) 2.25 Film: Gullane, the Cross-Eyed Lion (1965) starring Marlene Dietrich. Light-hearted adventures in an African nature reserve. Directed by Andrew Merton 3.35 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School presented by Chloe Ashcroft 4.20 The Hunter.

4.25 Professor Popper's Problems Part four of the comedy series starring Charlie Drake 4.40 Cheggers Plays Pop, Quizzes and pop music with guests Su Ingles and Rocky Sharpe 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Think Again. Johnny Ball with all you wanted to know about Doors.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40.

6.40 Young Musician of the Year 1984 Humphrey Burton introduces the piano final.

7.15 Wildlife on One. David Attenborough takes us into the secret world of the scorpion (r).

7.40 A Question of Sport Emlyn Hughes's team is in. Bill Anderson and Mike Rafter, Bill Beaumont's is John Whitaker and Ben Callender.

8.10 Dallas Cliff's money is running out while JR prunes Lucy as part of his play to Peter.

9.00 News with Nicholas Witchell 9.25 Film: Death of a Camberfield (1981) starring Jamie Lee Curtis as Dorothy Streeten in the true story of the Playboy Bunny who was killed by her husband who was jealous of her success. The first showing on British television. Directed by Gabriele Beaumont.

11.00 This Wooden O. A documentary about the Shakespeare Globe project. Presented by Derek Jacobi. (See Choice)

11.45 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from George Hogg at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; exercises at 6.45 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05; guest Jools Holland at 7.40; Marilyn and Duran Duran on video at 7.55; Inside Jools Holland's house at 8.10; video cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.40, 9.00. Roland Goose East.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Themes news headlines followed by Seaside Street where the Muppets make their annual appearance. 10.25 Film: Angora Love (1929) starring Laurel and Hardy. Directed by Lewis R. Foster 10.50 Easter Day Horse Parade. The parade of the horses and carts in London's Regent's Park (1) 11.05 Terrible and Dean. A repeat of the documentary, presented by Simon Reed, that examines the behind the scenes life and work of the talented skaters.

12.00 C'mn and Cheep. Puppet Adventures of a bird and a woman 12.10 Rainbow. Laughter with puppets (r) 12.30 The Big Picture. A drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with Carol Barnes 1.20 Themes news from Robin Houston 1.30 News from Neill and her guests discuss the Government's proposals for future legislation on animal experiments.

2.00 Take the High Road. Will Isobel receive the long awaited present from Brian? 2.30 The Love Boat 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. Drama serial set in a community advice bureau

4.00 C'mn and Cheep. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Aubrey. Adventures of an eccentric Inventor (1) 4.20 How Dare You... Magic and mayhem presented by Flossie Benjamin 4.45 CBTV with a group of youngsters visiting the Pope in Rome (r) 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Womans at lambing time 5.45 News 5.00 Themes news with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins 5.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the national Cystic Fibrosis Week

6.30 Crossroads. Does Paul Ross know he is playing a dangerous game with Doug Brady?

6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. Reporter Graham Addicott has been investigating the work done by the Thames region's 20 Euro MPs and whether or not this work has any significance in Strasbourg

7.30 Give us a Clue. Celebrity game, chaired by Michael Aspel. Una Stubbs's team consists of Sylvia Sims, Joanne Whalley and Barbara Windsor. Lionel Blair has Christopher Biggins, Martin Jarvis and Sophie Milligan on his side (r)

8.00 Hollywood or Bust. Bruce Forsyth coaches and directs volunteers from the audience in scenes from classic Hollywood films

9.00 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. The first of a new seven-part drama series starring Jeremy Brett as the Baker Street detective. Tonight he investigates A Scandal in Bohemia (See Choices)

10.00 News followed by Themes news headlines

10.30 Film: Julie (1977) starring Jane Fonda and Vanessa Redgrave as Lillian Hellman and her friend Julia who became involved in resistance against the Nazis in the Thirties. With Meryl Streep in her first screen role. Directed by Fred Zinnemann

11.15 World Snooker. The final visit of the day to Sheffield. Ends at 12.15.

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11.45 News headlines and weather.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

APRIL 22

APRIL 23

APRIL 24

APRIL 25

APRIL 26

APRIL 27

APRIL 28

APRIL 29

APRIL 30

APRIL 31

MAY 1

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AUGUST 1

AUGUST 2

AUGUST 3

AUGUST 4

AUGUST 5

